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SAMANA BAY.

Arrival Home of the Commissioners—How They Were Received in San Domingo—Terms of the Treaty.

The news of the ratification of the treaty between the Samana Bay Company and the Dominican Government for the transfer of Samana Bay and Peninsula, was received in Wall-street with surprise. Few knew of the enterprise until it was announced in the newspapers, and as it seemed to afford scope for new speculations, operators on the street were eager to gain a knowledge of the scheme in all its features. First of all came the inquiry, Is there any Samana stock for sale? and an eager demand for shares would probably have sprung up had there been any obtainable; but as no stock appeared to be ready, speculation was prevented, except, indeed, as to the probable price it would attain when it did appear on the market. It was currently reported, and generally believed, that most of the stock had already been taken up by those who had organized the Company, so that they would no doubt realize handsomely by the venture.

As was to be expected, the office of Mr. Rowland R. Hazard, Jr., the Secretary of the new Company, in Broad-street, was literally besieged all day by anxious inquirers, who wished to know the intentions of the Samana Bay Company relative to the issue of its stock. Mr. Hazard maintained a masterly silence regarding the matter, neither could he tell when the stock would be ready, the probable price to be demanded, or how it would be put upon the market. It was too early for any definite decision, and operators must wait for a few days. In fact the liveliest interest was manifested in the scheme, and nearly every one who ventured an opinion upon the subject expressed the belief that the Company would be very successful.

Some further facts have been obtained regarding the origin of the movement for the purchase of Samana Bay by an American company. It appears that when the capitalists who are at the head of the Company first decided to enter into negotiations with the Dominican Government, they prepared a private circular on the subject and circulated it among those they deemed most likely to take an interest in such a gigantic scheme. The following is a copy of this circular:

[Strictly Private.]

No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1872.

Since the failure of the proposed Treaty of Annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States, a convention has been prepared, with the approbation of leading citizens of that Republic, which concedes to individuals to be organized into an association under the name of the "Samana Bay Company of San Domingo," all the rights, privileges, and immunities over and in the Bay and Peninsula of Samana which were ceded to the United States by the said proposed treaty; to hold all the public lands on said Peninsula of Samana, the waters of Samana Bay, and the islands and reefs therein, without taxation, with ample powers over said lands and waters, and special privileges to establish commercial lines; a bank of issue, with branches; to construct railways, common roads, and telegraph lines; to acquire vast tracts of the richest mineral lands on the globe, and of agricultural lands of wonderful fertility—in fee, for nominal considerations.

It is understood that our Government looks with favor upon an enterprise directed toward an increase of our national commerce with this free people, and approves an effort to stimulate the cultivation of staple tropical productions, so largely imported into this country, by free labor, and under the direction of our own citizens.

It is evident that this fertile island will soon become a part of the United States.

The President, in his message to the Forty-first Congress, says: "I was thoroughly convinced that the best interests of this country, commercially and materially, demanded its ratification (the Treaty of Annexation). Time has only confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe * * * that a free port will be negotiated for by European nations. In the Bay of Samana a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary, without receiving corresponding benefits, and then will be seen the folly of our rejecting so great a prize. San Domingo with a stable government, under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to tens of thousands of laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence, each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor."

The Commissioners, in their report, say: "San Domingo is capable of supporting millions of people. Land is cheap—in fertility it certainly equals, and probably surpasses, the neighboring islands; and it is even better suited to the production of sugar and coffee. It could supply the entire market of the United States with these great West India staples."

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, one of the Commissioners, in a recent letter says: "No commercial enterprise upon record ever gave promise of so much good to the enslaved races—and to oppressed native races—such development of internal resources, such expansion of commercial relations, and such rich returns to those who first enter upon it, as does this one. I say so, mindful of the grand old companies of the East Indies, and other great enterprises of past ages.

History shows that during the first half century after it was possessed by the Spaniards, it sprang suddenly into such wealth and importance as to be the wonder of the world. * * * It has now all the immense resources and capabilities which the Spaniards failed to develop."

Mr. L. D. M. Barlow, who has devoted great attention to the subject, writes: "The power of such a combination would control the island, its lands and commerce. It will build up a State, and make every acre of land on the island worth not only as good as that of Cuba, but as that of Illinois."

It is proposed to organize this company by associating fifteen gentlemen of high character, who will receive the concession from the Dominican Government; and it is indispensable to the success of the great enterprise that they should take some personal interest in the formation of the State and contribute in some direction to its development and prosperity.

Immediate action is indispensable to secure these valuable grants. It will afford me pleasure to explain the details to you, if you have any desire to participate in what must be regarded as an exceptional opportunity for doing a great public service and reaping a great pecuniary reward.

Very respectfully,
ROWLAND R. HAZARD, JR.

Arrival Home of the Company's Commissioners.

The steam-ship Tybee, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, arrived last evening at Quarantine, having on board Col. J. Scott Stewart, Capt. Samuel Samuels, and C. W. Harrison, Esq., the three Commissioners sent out by the Samana Bay Company to negotiate for the purchase of Samana Bay and Peninsula. They arrived at Samana in due time, and were warmly welcomed by President Baez, of the Dominican Republic, and the principal members of his Government. The fact that three Commissioners had arrived from New-York, charged with instructions to enter into negotiations for certain portions of the Island of San Domingo soon spread, and the enthusiasm of the people was unbounded. The transition from wintry weather in New-York to the tropical heat and varied scenery of the Island of San Domingo appeared wonderful to the Commissioners, and they were delighted with the reception accorded them. Before proceeding definitely to the business they had come to transact, the Commissioners held several long and interesting interviews with President Baez, when they mutually discussed the proposed purchase in all its bearings, the advantages to be gained by the Company and the Dominican Government through the treaty to be consummated. President Baez expressed himself more than satisfied by the propositions brought by the Commissioners, for they would afford his Government an opportunity of establishing itself upon a more substantial and enduring basis. Indeed, both President Baez and his Cabinet seemed to consider the cession of the territory embraced in Samana Bay and Peninsula to an American company of capitalists as the next best thing to giving it to the United States Government, or, at least, that it would serve as a connecting link between the two republics, besides being the means of introducing an element of enterprise and strength to the Dominican Republic. It was at these interviews that the details of the arrangement were decided upon. An exhaustive account of the whole matter of the purchase is contained in the San Domingo *Bulletin Officiel* of the 31st ultimo. A whole side of the paper is taken up with the proclamation of President Baez, and the action taken by the San Domingo Congress with regard to the sale. President Baez, in his proclamation, goes at length into the question. He particularly dwells upon the failure of the intended treaty with the United States Government for the cession of the Samana territory. The treaty proposed by the Samana Bay Joint Stock Company he strongly advocates as equally advantageous to both this Government and the Company. The proclamation concludes by calling together a special session of the Dominican Congress to consider the question. Immediately after the issue of this proclamation, the Legislature promptly assembled, and the whole matter of the proposed purchase was placed before them by President Baez, in a message covering the whole ground. The terms offered by the Company and the privileges to be granted by the Republic were then discussed by the members, and debated upon at great length. Finally, the Dominican Congress ratified the treaty drawn up by the representatives of the Company. It was then referred to Mr. Gautier, Secretary of State for the Republic of San Domingo, as required by law. He, after a careful consideration of the document and a few unimportant alterations on minor details, returned it with his full indorsement and sanction to Congress. The latter body then, in accordance with the existing forms of law, presented it to the "Consulting Senate" to be finally ratified. In due course of time the treaty was signed on the part of San Domingo by President Baez and M. Gautier, Secretary of State, and on the part of the Samana Bay Company by T. Scott Stewart, Samuel Samuels, and C. W. Harrison, the three Commissioners. The contract, as already stated, went into full effect on the 1st January, and is regarded by most people in San Domingo as really equivalent to the annexation of the whole island, for that event, it is claimed, must follow soon. Owing to the late hour at which the Commissioners arrived last evening, they were unable to make a report of their proceedings to any of the gentlemen forming the Company residing in New-York. None of the stockholders had any personal intercourse with the Commissioners, and many of them seemed surprised to learn that they were in town.

The Terms of the Treaty.

The communication of President Baez to the Senate is dated 2d January, 1873, from the Executive residence, in the City of San Domingo. In this document he says that the time had arrived to ameliorate the condition of the Republic; and he had found the means by developing and protecting immigration to the island, which would tend to develop the immense resources of the country. The agreement, he says, was already made, but was subject to the approbation of the Senate and the people at large, through a *plebiscite;* and he stated that the project would be submitted to them afterward in due time. The President then submitted the agreement, which was that of the leasing of the Peninsula and Bay of Samana and other privileges, as contracted between the representatives of the Republic of San Domingo, Señor Manuel Maria Gautier, Secretary of State, of the Interior, of Police, and Agriculture, who were duly authorized to perfect the proposed agreement, and by the representatives of "The Company of the Buyers of the Bay of Samana of San Domingo," viz.: Samuel G. Howe, Alden B. Stockwell, Paul N. Spofford, Frederick Schuchardt, Samuel L. M. Barlow, T. Scott Stewart, James P. Scott, George M. Pullman, C. K. Garrison, Samuel Samuels, John Stewart Henry, Charles Oliver Ames, H. W. Gray, and their associates and successors and assigns, united as a Company. The agreement guarantees that they (the Company) shall have perpetual succession and possession of the property, and shall have only one seal for every act of theirs, and shall have all the privileges accorded to all corporations in the United States. The principal in cash of said Company would be $800,000, in United States currency, divided in 8,000 shares, of value at par of $100 each. The said capital and the number of shares may be increased from time to time by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the amount of the capital. The Company has the right and authority to fix the value of their shares, from time to time. No individual member of the Company shall be held responsible for more than his own portion of the stock. The business of the Company will be conducted by a council of managers, twenty-nine in number, to be either citizens of San Domingo, or any other nationality, who will or may be participants in the profits of the Company. The Company is also given full power to purchase property either in America or in the Dominican Republic, and the Government of San Domingo reserves to itself the right to inspect the books of the Company at any time.

Article 4 of the proclamation states that all the rights and privileges offered to the United States under the proposed treaty of November, 1869, are now freely conceded to the "Samana Bay Company," and they give to the Company full power over the islands and shores of the Bay of Samana, with the privileges of selling them or building on them as they may think fit. For every three miles of railroad or canal so built by the Company within five years the Company will receive from the Dominion Government the absolute ownership of a square league of land on the island.

Article 10 states that, for those privileges, which will come into force on Jan. 1, 1873, the Company, or their successors and assigns, will pay or cause to be paid to the Government of San Domingo the sum of $150,000 in American gold yearly, in advance, on the first day of January of each year, in the City of San Domingo. The first payment ought to have been made on the 1st of January, 1873, if it be not made before. The President, in conclusion, submits the agreement for ratification to the Senate, which is signed by Manuel Maria Gautier, Messrs. Samuels, Stewart, and Harrison, and deposited with the Secretary of State.

The Consulting Senate of the Dominican Republic thereupon met, under President Pedro T. Garido, and duly resolved to ratify the agreement presented, provided it was submitted to the people for their verdict. The proclamation of President Baez to the Dominican people then follows. It is dated the 4th of January, and says in substance, considering that the plebiscite of 16th of February, 1860, showed the willingness of the Dominican people to be annexed to the United States, he had no doubt that they would ratify this new treaty, as he was certain that the Company would carry out all of its propositions for the improvement and development of the resources of the island. He therefore called upon his people to proceed to their alcaldes and deposit their votes in due form.

ILLINOIS.

The Senatorship—Democrats Protesting Against Gov. Oglesby.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—The Legislature, today, passed a joint resolution to vote for United States Senator on the 21st inst.

This evening, the Democrats and "Liberals" of both Houses met in joint caucus, and nominated Lyman Trumbull for Senator by acclamation. The caucus resolved to enter a protest in each House against the election of Oglesby to the United States Senate as being "unconstitutional and void."

THE INDIANS.

Meeting of the Commissioners in Washington—Work the Past Three Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—At the meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Gen. Halpin commended the labors of the Board of Indian Commissioners, believing that during the past three years there had been established what never before existed—an organized Indian policy—and that its continuance for four more years would settle finally the Indian question in a manner befitting a great Christian nation. There had been some blunders by the army, and much confusion resulted from the relations existing between the civil and military arms, but nevertheless, the army was today, almost without exception, in favor of peace.

Mr. Brunot, Chairman of the Board, said that in his travels of over 40,000 miles in Indian country during the past three years, on the service connected with the Board, he had always met the greatest kindness and courtesy from army officers of every grade, and he had never met with an officer of rank in the army who, understanding the view of the Board and the policy of the President, did not heartily sympathize with it and express a desire to cooperate with it in its high aims and object. The meeting today was principally occupied in interchanging views on the desirability of concerted action on the part of all the religious bodies in support of measures for the general welfare of the Indians, and passed a resolution unanimously indorsing the sentiments of President Grant, as expressed in a letter to Mr. Joe H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, dated Oct. 26, 1872, and a committee of five was appointed to lay it before him, which was accordingly done by Dr. Whipple, Mr. Tatham, Mr. King, Dr. Dascell, and Dr. Lowrie.

Messrs. Brunot, Chairman, Campbell, Bishop, Foley, and Long, the Board of Indian Commissioners, accompanied by T. K. Cree, Esq., Secretary of the Board, paid an official visit to President Grant.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued falling from South Carolina to New-England and Eastern New-York, being lowest over Lake Ontario. It has risen from the North-west, the upper lakes, and Lake Erie, to the Gulf, with fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, a decided fall of temperature, and clear and clearing weather. Cloudy weather, with rain and fresh to brisk south-easterly to south-westerly winds are now prevailing from New-England and Eastern New-York to Eastern Georgia.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, cloudy weather and rain, but winds veering to westerly and northerly during Friday afternoon and night, with clearing weather and decided fall of temperature. For the Middle States, winds veering to brisk westerly and northerly, clear and clearing weather, and a decided fall in temperature. From the upper lakes and Lake Erie to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts northerly to westerly winds, low and falling temperature, and clear and clearing weather. Cautionary signals are ordered to continue at Cape May, New-York, New-London, Boston, and Portland, Me.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 33°; 6 A. M., 34°; 9 A. M., 38°; 12 M., 47½°; 3 P. M., 51½°; 6 P. M., 51½°; 9 P. M., 48°; 12 P. M., 45°. Average temperature yesterday, 43⅝°.

The Kansas Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—A special from Topeka, Kansas, says an informal caucus of Anti-Pomeroy members of the Legislature was held last night, at which seventy-nine members were present, being a majority of twenty-six on joint ballot. Pledges were given to oppose the election of Pomeroy. No definite action was taken looking to concentration upon any opposing candidate, which fact gives hope to Pomeroy's friends, who consider the jealousy between rivals for succession stronger than general opposition to Pomeroy. Another caucus will be held tonight, when it is probable that an attempt will be made to unite upon an opposition candidate.

Disfranchisement in Arkansas—No Senator Elected Yet.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 16.—A bill prescribing the manner of submitting the pending constitutional amendment, restoring the franchise to the disfranchised, to a vote of the people on March 23, passed both Houses today.

Another ballot was had for United States Senator today, without any choice. The vote stood as follows: Dorsey, 42; Bowen, 23; Garland, 35; scattering, 5.

Reported Robbery of a Freight-Car on the Hudson River Railroad.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—It is reported that on the arrival of the Hudson River freight-train in this city, this afternoon, it was found that a car had been broken open and boxes of silk valued at $2,000 or $3,000 had been carried off. The weight of the boxes was 634 pounds.

A French Tragedy.

The Court of Assizes at Lyons has recently condemned two men to death and another to hard labor for life for a murder committed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. It appears that one of the prisoners (Vieillard) was to have been tried on the 29th of May last on a charge of abstracting 7,000 francs' worth of gas from the mains belonging to the Lyons Gas Company, and that the murdered man, Patricot, was to have been the principal witness against him. Upon the morning of the previous day, the 28th, Patricot's body was discovered in a by-road of one of the Lyons suburbs, terribly mutilated, and sewn up in a large sack. The evidence produced at the trial proved very conclusively that the murdered man, who was seventy-eight years of age and very poor, was lured from his house into some lonely place by the promise of obtaining work, and that Vieillard had induced two men, named Perret and Nuce, to assist him in committing the crime, on condition that they be paid 500 francs for their help. The deceased, in company with the prisoners, was seen close to the place where his corpse was afterward discovered by several witnesses upon the night in question, and there was other evidence, such as the finding of blood-stained clothes in their possession, to insure the conviction of the three accused. As Nuce lent the use of his house to commit the murder, in which he was proved to have taken an active part, it is hard to see what were the extenuating circumstances which have procured him exemption from the sentence pronounced upon his two accomplices, unless indeed the jury considered certain previous bankruptcies which were proved against the two latter were to be taken into account against them.

The Connecticut Governorship.

The letter of Hon. John T. Wait, declining to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Connecticut, reads as follows:

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 13, 1873.

Editor Bulletin:

My name, with those of several other gentlemen in the State, having been connected with the Republican nomination for Governor at the approaching election, permit me to say through your columns that, under existing circumstances, I decline being a candidate for the office. I am not willing to remain in a position where, by so doing, I might embarrass the Republican Party, or prevent harmonious action in the State Convention. I am indebted to the Republicans of Connecticut for many honors heretofore conferred on me, and prefer to do everything on my part, that will contribute to the success of the party and its principles at the coming election. Respectfully yours,

JOHN T. WAIT.

ALBANY.

Remodeling the Insurance Department—Rochester—The Board of Immigration—New-York Police—Education.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1873.

Nothing of consequence was accomplished in either House today; but in both there were indications that business is being prepared for final action as rapidly as possible, and that as fast as they get through the Committees, they will be acted upon by the Houses. We are to have a brief session, as there is a determination to close the session within the one hundred days. As yet there is nothing to show any reason for the prolongation of the session, unless it may be found in the fact that the labors of the Constitutional Commission will not be submitted to the Legislature until after the expiration of fifty days from the 1st inst., and it will require some time and care to prepare the laws necessary for the submission of their labors to a vote of the people after they have been approved by the Legislature of next year. But by that time the Clerks' desks will be well cleared, and even this labor need not extend the session. The more important business, such as the New-York Charter, will be finished early in the session.

In the Assembly this morning, some important petitions, resolutions, and bills were introduced. Most of the first were in reference to the Usury law, petitions being presented from Chemung and Madison Counties in favor of a repeal of the law, and from Wayne County protesting against the repeal. In connection with this subject a resolution was passed requesting persons sending petitions in reference to the Usury law, to attach their occupation to their names.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Babcock, of Niagara—Amending the law creating the Insurance Department, by which it is provided that the term of the present Superintendent shall expire on the 4th day of February, 1873, and providing that the term of his immediate successor shall extend three years from Jan. 1. The salary of the Superintendent of Insurance is fixed at $7,000 per annum, and it is provided that all examinations of insurance companies shall be made by the Superintendent or his deputy, and that nothing shall be charged except necessary traveling expenses. It is the chief purpose of this bill to legislate out of office Hon. O. W. Chapman, who was appointed by Gov. Hoffman a few days prior to the expiration of his term of office, but as Mr. Chapman is considered by many a sound Republican, and nothing has been charged against his personal integrity, the bill has already developed considerable opposition among influential Republicans in the Assembly.

By Mr. Clapp, of Putnam—A bill authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works of New-York to acquire title to property necessary to keep up the City supply of water, in the same way that railroad corporations are now permitted to take titles by legal proceedings.

By Mr. Crary, of New-York—Authorizing writs of mandamus and of prohibition to issue to the Special Term of the Supreme Court, or to any Justice thereof holding such term or sitting at Chambers.

By Mr. Pierson, of Albany—Appropriating $50,000 to improve the navigation of the Hudson River between Troy and Coxsackie.

By Mr. Fort, of Oswego—A bill making an appropriation to pay the officers of the last Assembly for services rendered at the opening of the present session, which, by unanimous consent, was read a third time and passed, this being the first bill passed by the present Assembly.

In the Senate, Mr. Weismann introduced his charter for the City of New-York. It is the same as that already published in the TIMES, and of course the reading was formal only. Senator Tiemann also presented his charter, and it was ordered to be printed. There is no point in either of these charters which has not been fully adverted to before, and the discussion of them this morning was confined to the lobby after the close of business.

Mr. D. P. Wood presented three bills in relation to the City of Rochester, which, if passed, as they doubtless will be, will undo all the work of last session in regard to that city. In presenting them he said he understood the Senator from that district (Mr. Lord) was favorable to the bills, though he did not present them himself. As their intent is to repeal all the acts which that Senator introduced last year, his consent at this time appears to have been given from inability to do anything else. These new bills repeal the act for supplying the city with water, for changing the sites of public buildings, and for the repeal of several other local acts affecting the city.

If the bill presented this morning by Senator Robertson becomes a law in its present form, the existing Board of Immigration Commissioners for New-York will be very effectually swept out of office. The bill provides for a Board of Commissioners consisting of Hugh Gardiner, William Lambier, George Starr, Edmund Stephenson, J. Jentzen, Solomon T. Streeter, Conrad Geib, and Robert L. Case. They are to have all the powers of the present Board, and to hold office for five years. The President of the German Emigration Society and the President of the Irish Emigration Society are to be members of the Board *ex officio*. Vacancies in the board by death or resignation are to be filled by a majority vote of the remaining Commissioners. The successors of the Commissioners named in the bill are to be appointed by the Governor of the State. The act is to take effect immediately on its passage. A precisely similar bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Biglin.

The street-railroad men are already at work, getting their bills into the Senate. "Cross-town" Carey, an individual familiar to the lobbies of the Legislature for several years past, was in the lobby of the Senate this morning, looking after his bill for the construction of a street railroad starting from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, and crossing the City through Seventeenth-street, Broadway, and Fourteenth-street, to the Christopher-st. Ferry. The route is a long one, and the franchise worth a large sum to any company. Now that the principle of paying the City for these franchises is coming to be recognized, this Company (among the corporators of which appear the names of Justice Shandley, Robert W. Murray, and Thomas Kivlen) propose to submit yearly to the City Controller a statement of their net earnings, and of these net earnings pay the City five per cent. The net earnings of railroad companies in New-York have long been shown to be next to nothing at all. The existing companies, or some of them at least, are taxed on their net earnings, and the return made by them of taxable property under this provision of the law is notoriously fraudulent. Net earnings are the surplus moneys remaining after interest on the bonds of the road have been paid, and a company can issue bonds in lieu of dividends till it presents a very deplorable-looking balance-sheet to the Tax Commissioners, while its stock still remains considerably above par.

Another Railroad bill, introduced by Senator Benedict, empowers the Twenty-third-street Railroad Company to extend their tracks along First-avenue to the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, and, at the west end of their present line, from Twenty-third-street to Forty-second-street, along Twelfth-avenue. This Company does not propose to pay the City anything for the franchise. They hint that the great convenience which the extension of their line will be to the public is sufficient compensation to the Municipality.

There was considerable discussion on a resolution of Senator Weismann's to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report immediately a bill for the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation. The majority of the Senators seemed to think that the Committee could very well be let alone, and that instructing them to report immediately was very like putting the screws on. One or two amendments to the resolution were proposed and sharply discussed, till the Senate appeared to get out of patience, and tabled the whole affair by a decisive vote.

Another street railroad bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Pell, which organizes the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, with a capital $5,000,000, and authorizing the Company to lay tracks in nearly every street in the City in which there are now no tracks, and in many which are already provided. It grants the right to run through Twenty-third, Forty-second, and Fourteenth streets, from river to river, through Fifth-avenue below Twenty-third-street, through the whole length of South Fifth-avenue, through Madison-avenue, and through nearly all the west side streets. The bill is far more sweeping in its provisions than any railroad bill ever before introduced into the Legislature.

In the Senate, this morning, the vexed question of legislative postage received a final settlement, so far at least as concerned that body, by the adoption of the resolutions reported by Senator D. P. Wood, from the Finance Committee, of which he is Chairman. In presenting these resolutions he referred to the abuses which had for several years existed in connection with the charges for postage in each House. It appears that the word "postage" has hitherto been construed to mean salary of a post-office clerk, express charges, charges for transmitting the dirty linen, &c., of members, with many other things of like character. There was no check on the bills presented to the Clerks of the Houses for certification, and when the "Postage" bill came in to them, they could do nothing but sign it. The resolutions yesterday adopted order that all postage matter shall be stamped, and booked by the Clerks of the two Houses, and provides a system of checks which will doubtless be effectual in stopping the frauds which have hitherto characterized the legislative postal department. The first of the two resolutions adopted will require the concurrent action of the House to give it effect; the second applies only to the Senate.

The bill in relation to compensation of counsel for the defense in criminal cases, when such counsel were assigned by the Court, was favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee. It simply provides that at the close of the proceedings the Court shall designate what, in its judgment, shall appear a fair compensation for the services of the counsel assigned by it, and that the county shall pay the bill.

There is a very general feeling in favor of legislating the present Police Justices in New-York out of office, and a bill for that purpose will be speedily introduced. Its provisions have not yet been fully determined upon, but it is probable that it will make the terms of these Magistrates three years, their pay about half what it is at present, and require the Mayor and Aldermen to appoint them. The feeling against the Ring Magistrates is not confined to Republicans, but some of the Democrats are very earnestly in favor of ridding the City of them, and opinion is divided only as to the method of making the new appointments. Some are in favor of having the Magistrates chosen by the Judges of some of the other Courts, and others are inclined to give the appointments to the District-Attorney, in conjunction with some other official, but it is probable the Republicans will adhere to the general plan, and cause them to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen.

The bill reorganizing the Board of Education, introduced by Mr. Patterson, is to be pushed vigorously, and written arguments in its favor have been submitted to Mr. Husted, Chairman of the Committee on Education. In all its principal features the bill is identical with the law of 1842, as amended in 1853 and 1864. Under the law which it is proposed to enact the Board of Education will consist of twenty-one members appointed by the Mayor, and they are confined almost entirely to legislative duties; there are twenty-one Inspectors of Common Schools, who are to audit the bills of the Boards of Trustees; there are 105 trustees appointed by the Board of Education, being five to each Ward, who are to have the immediate control of the schools under such regulations as the Board of Education may prescribe. The urgent need for the new law is claimed to be shown by the fact that since the present management came into power the attendance at the schools has largely decreased in consequence of schools being conducted more for political than educational purposes. Mr. James W. Farr, Mr. James Davis, and others, are here urging the early consideration of the bill, and it is probable that the Committee on Education will soon reach a decision regarding it.

There is considerable interest being created in regard to the Rochester Commission acts passed last Winter, and all the members have been furnished with a copy of a pamphlet urging their speedy repeal. It appears from this statement that there is a strong feeling in Rochester on this subject, and it is certain that great efforts will be made to secure the early abrogation of the acts which were passed last Winter. The matter comes up on Tuesday, before the Committees on Cities, and very soon afterward the struggle will get into the Assembly. This Rochester affair, the New-York Charter, the bill repealing the Usury law, the bill legislating out Mr. Chapman, and the several bills in regard to matters in New-York which are not included in the charter, are the only things of general interest yet before the Legislature.

Senator Benedict introduced a bill providing that in every proceding in which an order shall be entered, directing the payment of money to the County Treasurer, in shall be the duty of the plaintiff's attorney to file with the Clerk of the county a statement, giving the name of the action, date of the order, amount paid the Treasurer, the name of the person for whom it is held, &c.

Senator Benedict introduced a bill providing that County Treasurers shall annually make a full report to the Supreme Court of all funds in their hands under orders of Courts; title of action; date of order in each case; amount received; manner in which invested; amount of interest unpaid; and any other information the Court may desire in reference thereto. E. C.

Senatorial Caucus of Democrats—Judge Selden not to be Complimented.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—This evening the Democrats held their Senatorial caucus in the Assembly Chamber, with Senator Tiemann, of New-York, presiding. There was considerable division of sentiment among members as to who they should support with their votes for United States Senator on Tuesday. Hon. Henry R. Selden and Charles Wheaton, of Dutchess County, were placed in nomination, and their claims were urged with some earnestness. The question of the propriety of Democrats voting for a Republican was considered, and was finally decided in the negative, as, when the vote was taken, Judge Selden had only eleven votes, while Judge Wheaton had twenty-five. The successful candidate is comparatively unknown, was formerly a County Judge, and is is understood that the empty compliment he has secured has been given for the aid he rendered Hon. John O. Whitehouse in buying his way into Congress from the Dutchess District.

The result of the caucus is considered as indicating that the Democratic Party cannot be depended on to do much better than when it was under the control of Tweed, as it is doing what it can to honor and strengthen men whose political methods the "Boss" would find congenial.

There was a large social gathering this evening at the residence of Hon. R. H. Pruyn, No. 156 State-street, where the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the State officers, members of the Legislature, and a number of eminent citizens had been invited to meet the members of the Constitutional Commission. The affair was entirely social.

The Constitutional Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—At the session of the Constitutional Commission today, the following additional Committee was appointed, on the educational interests of the State: Messrs. Townsend, Robinson, Silliman, and Davis. The question whether the management of the Banking Department and Insurance Department should be prescribed by the Constitution or regulated by law was referred to the Committee on State Offices.

Mr. Opdyke proposed to strike out section 5, article 8, of the Constitution, forbidding the sanction by the Legislature of the suspension of specie payments, which, after debate, was referred to the appropriate Committee.

The Commission then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

New-York Customs Officials Before the Committee on Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Committee of Ways and Means met this morning and heard Messrs. James and Benedict, of the New-York Custom-house, and Customs officers from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and St. Louis. The object of the New-York officers is to obtain legal sanction and night permits to unload steamers, and to pay inspectors for this service. They all desire an increase of salary, and say it is indispensable for their proper maintenance.

REGISTRY RECORDS.

The Committee considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, a member of the Committee, fixing a new scale of fees for registry records, manifests, clearances, &c., but came to no conclusion thereon.

COTTON TAX.

The committee, on next Tuesday, will consider the subject of refunding the cotton tax.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MARINE HOSPITAL NEAR NEW-YORK.

The Secretary of the Treasury today sent to the House of Representatives the draft of a bill, which he recommends to be passed into a law, authorizing him to purchase a site for a marine hospital at a point convenient to the port of New-York, and erect thereon a pavilion hospital of 200-bed capacity, with all necessary structures, the cost of the site and buildings not to exceed $250,000.

IRON-CLAD CLAIMS.

The Committee on Claims of the House, at its session today, agreed to several bills allowing certain iron-clad contractors to institute suit against the Government for additional compensation for extra work on certain iron-clads constructed in 1862 and 1863. Six of these bills will be reported to the House under the call of the Committee to-morrow, viz.: Those in favor of N. McKay, of New-York; Donald McKay, of Boston; Larrabee & Allen, George W. Lawrence, and the Portland Company, of Maine, and S. Snowden & Son, of Pennsylvania.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the National Association in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The National Woman Suffrage Association commenced its session today, at Lincoln Hall. Miss Anthony presided. The audience was composed largely of ladies. The seats in the rear part of the stage were filled by prominent advocates of the cause. Among them were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Lillie Devereaux Blake, of New-York; Larina C. Dundore, of Baltimore; Ellen C. Sargent, Mrs. Henderson, and Mrs. Anna S. Avery, of Iowa; Miss C. J. Bailey, and Edwin M. Davis, Philadelphia; Mrs. Lockwood, of Washington, and many others who were here a year ago.

Miss Anthony, in her speech, said she stood here today by the kindness of the Marshal of the Auburn Prison to vindicate the rights of women.

Mrs. Cady Stanton made a long speech, dwelling on the rights and wrongs of the female sex, and alluding to what she considered the outrage perpetrated on Miss Anthony by imprisoning her, thus depriving the friends of women's rights of the services of a powerful advocate. Alluding to the great success of the Republican Party, she said that only by the aid of woman could that party continue its renown. She thought Gen. Grant looked with favor on the cause, and they felt great encouragement when such men as Senator Wilson espoused their cause.

A series of resolutions were presented by this lady, declaring among other things that so long as women were denied the right of suffrage they were politically, civilly, socially enslaved, and that it is the duty of Congress, by appropriate legislation, to protect women in the exercise of the right of suffrage under the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. These resolutions will be discussed during the session of the Convention.

Letters were read from well-known female advocates of the cause. Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake made a speech, in which she said that women were made to exercise political as well as other rights, and will insist on having them. After recess was taken, Dr. Mary Walker was conspicuous in distributing printed copies of the memorial presented today to the Senate by Senator Caldwell.

A TOWN ON FIRE.

The Village of Greenville, Penn., in Flames.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Greenville, Penn., at 1 o'clock this morning, says: "An extensive fire is now raging here. It commenced in the St. Charles Hotel, in the heart of the village, and several large buildings and mills are already destroyed. At midnight a general alarm was given and Meadville sent one of her fire companies by a special train. The fire is increasing. The loss cannot be estimated at this hour."

Second Dispatch.—"A later dispatch from Greenville says: About thirty buildings have been burned down and the flames are still raging. The origin of the fire is unknown, and it is impossible to get any details of the disaster."

Store-Breaking in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—A daring attempt to rob the dry-goods store of William M. Shaster & Brother, on Pennsylvania-avenue, last night, was frustrated by the police, who, on being informed by a neighbor living next door to the Shasters that something unusual was going on in the store, succeeded in arresting three men on the premises, who gave their names as Henry Miller, James Adams, and Patrick Smith. The thieves had collected a lot of valuable laces and silks, and had put them in convenient packages for carrying off. The police found in the basement of the house a number of burglars' tools and a dark lantern, and it was evident the men were well prepared to perform a heavy piece of work.

State Fair Buildings at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—At a meeting today of the joint Citizens' Committee, appointed to forward a movement for the erection of a State Fair building in this vicinity, the following Executive Committee was appointed: Albany, Thomas W. Olcott, Maurice E. Viele, and Col. Walter S. Church; Troy, James B. Fonda and Wm. Kemp; Cohoes, Hon. Charles H. Adams; West Troy, Dr. R. H. Sabin. This Committee will proceed at once to solicit subscriptions and secure co-operation from northern cities.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Alleged Cruelty by Carlists—Excitement Among Spaniards in Paris Over the Cuban Correspondence.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—Reports from the North represent that the Carlist insurgents are acting with horrible cruelty toward the inhabitants who refuse to join their ranks. Many cases of murder and mutilation are reported, and hundreds of young men have been forced into the service of the insurgents.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—There is much excitement in the Spanish colony in this city over the note of Secretary Fish to Minister Sickles in relation to slavery in the Island of Cuba.

Monarchical Coalition in the French Assembly—Courtesy to United States Officers.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—It is rumored in the lobbies of the Assembly that a coalition has been effected between the Legitimists and the supporters of the house of Orleans.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 16.—The Admiral of the French Squadron at Villa Franca, gave a ball last night on board his flag-ship. The officers of the American and British men-of-war in the harbor were invited, but declined to attend.

Dr. Livingstone Sets Out for the Interior of Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Advices from Zanzibar to the 20th of November state that letters have been received there from Unyanyembe announcing that the expedition with supplies for Dr. Livingstone, which was sent forward by Mr. Stanley, had reached the great traveler, who again started for the interior of Africa on the 18th of August.

Sixty Thousand Persons at Chiselhurst Yesterday—The Prince Imperial.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A careful estimate of the number of persons at Chiselhurst yesterday fixed it at 60,000. Many stores in London and throughout the country were partly closed while the funeral procession was moving.

While the Prince Imperial was returning from the chapel to the family mansion, he was saluted with the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" In reply to the salutation, he exclaimed, "The Emperor is dead. Vive la France!"

Suppression of Theological Teaching in Italian Public Schools.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Senate has approved the bill forbidding theological instruction in the public schools.

Bodies of the Apostles Philip and James Discovered in Rome.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Pope told some visitors, today, that he believed the bodies of the Apostles Philip and James were discovered on Wednesday in the Church of the Apostles.

Fall of a Bridge in England—Three Persons Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Three persons were killed at Woking, yesterday, by the falling of a bridge.

The Schooner Hannah Little.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 14.—The United States Revenue steamer Colfax, which for the past two months has been cruising between Cape Hatteras and Delaware Breakwater, has been of valuable assistance to commerce in relieving vessels in distress, and proves conclusively that just such a vessel is required on this bleak stretch of coast during the stormy Winter months. She arrived here this afternoon having in tow a large three-masted schooner with nothing standing but her mainmast and jibboom. Upon inquiry Capt. George W. Moore gave the following particulars:

"We were cruising between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning discovered a vessel apparently in distress. We ran down to her, and found her to be the Hannah Little, of Philadelphia. We saw no one on board, and as the vessel was water-logged and listed, we lowered a boat and went to her. We found her in 36° 09' north, longitude 75° 14½' west, in sixteen fathoms of water. Her mizzenmast and part of her jibboom, and all her sails and rigging were gone; her rudder was unshipped and hanging by the fly; both cable chains were over the port bow; the fore and mainmasts were unstepped and canted to port, and the port rail was about six feet under water. Called all hands to clear away the wreck, in order to get her ready for towing. Found it necessary to cut away the foremast, and both cables at the windlass, in order to right her. It was impossible to save the cables, as they were foul of the rigging, and dragging bottom. When this had been done the vessel righted, and the port rail came three feet out of water. The vessel's hold was full of lumber, (the deck-load had evidently been washed overboard,) part of which had shifted aft, and stove a hole in the starboard tuck at the water-line. The cargo forward of the main hold had shifted forward, and put her down by the head. At 3 P. M. we had the wreck cleared away and took her in tow, and arrived here this afternoon."

Capt. Moore states that he could find no papers on board to designate from what port she had sailed, or to what port she was bound. In the cabin was found one spirit compass, in good condition, a quadrant that was utterly ruined, and part of a coil of two-inch rope. The schooner lay right in the way of vessels going either north or south.

The Louisiana Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch received here this afternoon from New-Orleans by E. B. Wheelock, of the Louisiana Committee, says that the election for Senator was postponed today. It is believed that Warmoth will be defeated. His chances are lessening.

Mutiny on a Steamer—Three Desperadoes Ironed.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 16.—William Thomas, William Callanan, and John Rodin, were taken from the steam-ship Tagus, from Liverpool, upon its arrival at the Washington-street Wharf, yesterday, and locked up, upon the charge of mutiny. On New-Year's eve, while at sea, they assaulted the Captain and other officers and beat them violently. They stole from the Captain a watch valued at £25 sterling, and threw it into the sea. The mutineers then went into the cabin and rifled the baggage of the passengers aboard. The officers finally secured and placed them in irons.

The Sherburne Elopement.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16.—Sherburne, a married man who eloped from Fisherville a few weeks ago with Miss Drew, of Fisherville, arrived here in custody this morning from Jersey City, at which place the death of the girl occurred a few days ago under suspicious circumstances. He was taken to the Police Station, followed by a large crowd of persons who had been awaiting his arrival at the depot. On leaving the Police Station for the jail Mr. Drew, the father of the girl, rushed upon the prisoner and struck him violently in the face and kicked him. Several other persons fell upon him and beat him severely. It was with difficulty that the officers rescued and conveyed him to the jail where he is to await examination.

A Delinquent Member of the Philadelphia Common Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 16.—At a meeting of the Common Council, this afternoon, a committee reported charges against William Siner, a member of that body, who was arrested in a gambling-house, and against whom a bill of indictment was found, charging him with being part owner of the gambling concern. The report was received, and a committee appointed to impeach him. Siner cannot be found.

Burning of a Chicago Church and Parsonage—Loss, $175,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16.—The First Congregational Church, at the corner of Washington and Ann streets, took fire about 6½ o'clock this evening, and was entirely consumed. It was one of the finest stone structures in the country, costing $175,000. The last indebtedness had just been paid off. Much sympathy is felt for Rev. Dr. Goodwin, the pastor, who was very successful in the ministry. The parsonage adjoining was also destroyed.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1873.

A bill was introduced authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the building of several light-draft snag-boats for the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES.

Mr. Nye, of Nevada, reported, from the Committee on Territories, the House bill fixing the salaries of Territorial officers and the length of sessions of Legislatures; and a bill transferring the care of penitentiaries in the Territories to the Territorial authorities, both of which were passed.

TRANSPORTING GOODS IN BOND.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an original bill to further regulate the transportation of merchandise in bond, allowing the substitution of an authenticated certificate of the receipt of goods at the foreign port for the oath of the master or mate of the exporting vessel, as one of the proofs now required to discharge the export bond.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported the House bill to enable the people of the United States to participate in the Vienna Exposition, with an amendment increasing the appropriation from $100,000 to $300,000.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, after some debate, moved to make the amount $150,000, instead of $300,000. Lost.

The amendment of the Committee making the amount $300,000 was then adopted.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said he had voted to increase the amount to $300,000, because, if an appropriation was to be made at all, that was little enough; but so long as the Washington Monument stood in its present unfinished and dilapidated condition, a shame and reproach to every American in the eyes of every foreigner visiting our land, he would never vote $300,000 or any sum to be sunk in a show to Europe. He then offered an amendment appropriating $300,000 for the completion of the Washington Monument.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. Sherman called up Mr. Buckingham's bill providing for a return to specie payments, and addressed the Senate upon it. He showed, by reference to the history of our existing currency, that the public faith was pledged to resume specie payment, and argued that the time for resumption had almost come. Passing, then, to the question of policy, he said: I have presented the argument of public faith in the foreground, for it is the first to be considered; but specie payment is not only required by the public faith, but it is now demanded by public policy, or, to use a narrower phrase, it is wise political economy. Experience has established that every nation using a depreciated currency loses in exchange with a nation having a better currency. It we buy abroad, specie is the standard of value, and the cost of the article, too, is at once increased by an addition of the depreciation of our money and a percentage for exchange and risk. What we sell abroad is also measured by the specie standard, and the loss by exchange, whether we buy or sell, is paid by us. This loss is more severe when applied to contracts to be paid in the future, and especially to interest and other bonds payable after a period of years. These bonds must be paid in gold, whether the gold is stipulated for or not, and yet the price paid for them is usually in currency. We pay in gold and receive in currency, and this at the outset subjects us to a loss of the entire depreciation of our currency. The interest paid on this amount of our bonds would in many cases, if applied as a sinking fund, pay off the whole of the principal before it accrues. That a depreciation of the currency always injuriously affects a community in which it exists was shown by the experience of the colonies before the War of Independence. In each of them some form of depreciated money was used. The value of the pound and shilling in currency was only from one-half to par of the value of the standard coin of Great Britain, and this depreciation often measured the poverty or necessity of the colony using it. With the currency in use before the late war, and which depended entirely upon the law of the State authorizing it, the notes of the Western States were, as a rule, depreciated, and these States suffered the loss; while in the Eastern States, in which a better banking system prevailed, the notes were maintained at the specie standard; and great profits and accumulations were made by their practical monopoly of the banking business. The great body of our people do not pause to consider their loss by the use of depreciated money. It is lawful money, it brings all the necessaries of life, it pays debts, it is convenient to carry and is of uniform value throughout the United States, and is amply secured. Their advantages are obvious and satisfactory; but all of them can be better secured with a currency that will purchase as much food or clothing as the same sum in gold coin; that will measure the products of all other nations as well as our own, and is not subject to the fluctuations and speculative changes of our present currency.

Again, it is impossible to give to a depreciated currency the quality of flexibility. A suspension of specie payments necessarily suspends all redemptions of paper money. The United States notes being irredeemable, the national bank notes are irredeemable; all of them being once paid out, there is no object to return them, and thus not only the United States get the benefit of a forced loan from the people without interest, and without the burden of redemption, but the banks also get the benefit of a forced loan from the people without interest, and without the burden of redemption. It is true that the banks are required to maintain a certain reserve of United States notes to secure the redemption of their notes; but, practically, we know, that no notes are furnished for redemption. It is on this ground they apply to us to relieve them from the burden of maintaining a reserve. We are told that we require them to keep idle in their vaults currency sorely needed by the business community, merely to secure the redemption of notes that are never presented for redemption. It is true that a bank reserve is unnecessary and indefensible unless for the redemption of their notes. If the idea of redemption is abandoned, or indefinitely postponed, then all reserves should be dispensed with. If the only object is to make the currency abundant, without regard to its value compared with coin, then any reserve is a folly, indeed the whole national banking system would be indefensible if our currency is to be permanently irredeemable. It is impossible to state a reason why the whole of it should not be issued by the United States, or why any of it should be issued by a bank. The only benefit the public desire from a bank of issue as distinguished from the private interest of its stockholders is that the bank note is the convenient representation of coin; that its capital, resources, and reserve furnish a security for the redemption of its notes in coin, and that it is a convenient agency to distribute the notes by loans to those engaged in producing and transporting property. Any policy that abandons the redemption of bank notes in coin will inevitably lead to the abandonment of banks of issue. For the public will not longer allow the banks to derive a profit from issuing notes unless they assume the burden of redeeming them. This is understood by the national banks. They do not shrink from the duty of redeeming their notes, but say while the notes of the United States are lawful money and a legal tender, and are both depreciated and undesirable, that the banks cannot redeem except with United States notes. It is the United States notes that stand in the way of specie payments. If any way they were maintained at par with coin, the obligation of the banks to maintain their notes in coin would be easily enforced. Then the superior excellence of the national banking system would be demonstrated. It would no longer be a monopoly, but under the law as it now stands would be free to all who choose to engage in the business. The plethora of money at one time and its stringency at another would be regulated by the redemption of notes when abundant, and their increased issue when required by new demands. Any attempt to make a corner by locking up currency in one bank would be met by its issue by another. The corresponding privileges and burdens of a bank of issue would relieve them from prejudice. The maintenance of their notes at par with gold, together with their absolute securities, as now, would be recognized as an equivalent for the privileges they enjoy. Again, all the existing laws authorizing United States notes and bank notes are based upon the theory of specie payments. The notes were only issued, however, during war under a suspension of specie payments. There was no medium of payment except the public credit. We could not utilize the public credit in borrowing money until we had provided a medium of payment. For that purpose we carried the public credit into a limited amount of lawful money, but promised to pay this money in coin. When the lawful money was issued we did not anticipate the extent of its depreciation, and constantly kept in view its speedy redemption. Ordinarily the practices of a Government in furnishing money is limited to stamping upon gold and silver of certain weight and fineness its intrinsic value. Here its duty ends. But in war-time this process of coining did not meet the public necessities, and the United States carried its credit into money: and this process has been upheld by all Departments of the Government. Still, this money is but a form of public debt—a promise to pay specific quantities of gold and silver. In the National Banking act Congress assumed that the United States would maintain its paper money at par with coin as soon as its necessities would allow. It provided for an auxiliary currency, also to be at par in gold, and to be issued by banks. Every provision of that act contemplates that both United States notes and bank-bills should be equal to gold and to each other. This is the reason for the provisions for redemption and for a large reserve. The Banking act also anticipated that the United States might withdraw its notes, and then that bank-notes were directly to be redeemed with coin. Still the Bank act provided for the common existence of both kinds of notes, and experience shows that both may be maintained in circulation with profit to the United States. While no provision is made for the redemption of United States notes, the provision for the redemption of bank-notes is nullified. Our whole system of currency becomes incongruous by our failure to provide for the redemption of United States notes. If, then, public faith, public policy, and the spirit of our laws demand that our currency be restored to the specie standard, it would seem that the only remaining inquiry should be, What is the best way to resume? But here we meet the objection of many business men, the most active and enterprising of our people, who tell us that specie payments with them adds largely to the burden of our debts; that upon the basis of the existing law, and the condition of inflation always produced by depreciated money, they have made contracts, contracted debts payable in currency, and that now to add to the value of that currency is to embarrass, cripple, and ruin them. Some tell us they are prepared to meet the general approach to specie payments caused by the increased business and credit of the country, while others tell us that the country needs more currency, that its growth in population, expansion in business, and new enterprises render an increase of currency indispensable. The effect of any measure upon the interests of active business men should be carefully studied, but individual hardship is not sufficient reason for a violation of public faith, or a disregard of the general interests or policy of the whole country. All our citizens have had full notice of the policy of the Government. The act of Congress already cited, the decision of the Supreme Court, and the promises of opposing parties are well known to all intelligent men, and the effect of specie payment is greatly exaggerated as to the persons it will injure. Our business men are not only debtors, but they are creditors. If they are injured by adding to the burden of their debts, they are benefited by the increased value of their credits. No one engaged in production merely, whether as a financier or manufacturer, a mechanic or a laborer, is injured, for if the nominal value of his production is diminished, the cost of living and all that enters into the cost of production is diminished in the same degree. Experience has shown that depreciated money is most injurious to laboring men; it produces a false standard of value, the effect of which is not noticed by the laboring man, or by a trader or merchant. Even upon current debts and credit the effect of a specie standard will surely be appreciated, for the nominal loss will be discounted in advance, or be divided during the gradual appreciation of paper money. The greater burden will fall upon debts running a long period of time, as upon corporation bonds and mortgages. As to those in existence before the Legal-tender act took effect, it is but right they be paid in specie, while those contracted since have been issued in the expectancy of specie payments before this time; still, while the effect of a specie standard upon debt is greatly exaggerated, it cannot be denied that it it is followed by a contraction of the currency it will cause distress and embarrassment to very many who have contracted debt on a currency basis. But this argument of hardship will apply forever. If we are controlled by it we can never pay our pensioners; the lapse of time will not make it easier. Our financial condition is now so much stronger that we can afford to do right, and yet in such a way as to injure in the least possible degree those who contracted debts on a currency basis. Again, the effect of a specie standard in producing a contraction of the currency is greatly exaggerated; a contraction of the currency is not necessarily the result of specie payments. Undoubtedly, a contraction of the currency would produce specie payments. It is the most direct road to specie payments, and if the paper money in circulation is in excess of the wants of the community, it is the only road. We, in 1866 and 1867, quietly contracted the currency by funding over $300,000,000 of debt of compound-interest and other notes, most of which were part of the currency. If, in 1868, we had, as was proposed in the Senate, authorized United States notes to be used for five per cent. bonds at par, we would have long since been at specie payments. The notes then could have been paid out again for the payment of current expenses and the purchase of bonds, precisely as now, when gold is sold for notes, and notes applied to the purchase of bonds. In this way we could have reached a specie standard the moment our five per cent. bonds were worth par in gold. The advancing credit of the nation would have lifted our currency to par in gold precisely as it lifted all forms of bonds to par, or when par in gold; and now, when our credit is generally unimpaired by the rapid payment of the debt as induced by the advanced value of our notes in gold, we can raise their value to the specie standard much more readily than four years ago. Our fallacy lies at the foundation of the objections to a specie standard, that it necessarily compels a withdrawal of paper currency. This depends entirely upon the amount necessary to conduct the business of the country and the degree of public confidence in its redemption.

Mr. Knox, the Controller of the Currency, in his last annual report, shows that in January, 1862, when specie payments were suspended, the aggregate circulation of coin and paper was $448,617,218, or a ratio of 271 per cent. of the wealth of the United States, and that the circulation in the United States in 1870, including United States notes, bank notes, fractional currency, and specie, was $780,000,000, or 262 per cent. of our wealth. The circulation in the United States per capita is now less than in France, and greater than in Great Britain, but greater than in either in proportion to the wealth. When we consider the vast extent of our country, its rapid growth, the value of our productions, and the general use of paper money, it is not unreasonable to suppose that all of it now outstanding can be maintained in circulation and on a specie standard. It must be remembered that the total amount of United States notes is now $356,000,000; that very large sums must be retained by the banks as their reserve; that large gold reserves are now held in the Treasury; that the notes are widely circulated, have the confidence of the people, and can be supported by the public credit. Under these circumstances, it is scarcely probable that any considerable sum will be presented for redemption. If presented, they can again be paid out in the course of public disbursements. Specie payments can thus be resumed without a contraction of the currency, and with only the change of nominal values for the real standard of value the world over. The chief requisite is that the public have assured confidence in our ability to maintain resumption. This is indispensable, and when it exists, actual redemption by payment of coin is comparatively rare. This confidence or credit can be given by either of three expedients: first, the maintenance in the Treasury of a large reserve in coin; second, the authority in the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds for coin to maintain redemption; third, to authorize an ultimate redemption either in coin or bonds. The first is subject to the objection that it keeps idle a vast sum only needed in case of a panic, when it will be insufficient. The second is subject to a greater objection, that as the power could only be used in a stringent money market, it will lead to great sacrifices of public securities and add fuel to the existing panic. The third mode requires no reserve. It could operate only when, from panic and unforeseen causes, our bonds are below par in coin, and, as in the temporary suspension of specie payments, alike beneficial to the United States and to the business community. This plan implies that the United States will make its financial redemption in a bond so intrinsically valuable that it will be generally at par in gold. I do not overlook the fact that resumption by the United States will test the strength of the national banks, and prove whether or not they are entitled to public confidence; but this present connection with an aggregate surplus fund far beyond the difference between currency and coin justifies the conviction that they will merit the public expectations. With specie redemption the system becomes free. The fluctuations of their currency will be but the healthy ebb and flow of commerce. Redemption, then, will become a fact, and will check the tendency of the country banks to employ their currency in Wall-street speculations. As they may redeem in coin, or in United States notes, they will have the benefit of the alternative redemption, provided as to United States notes, so that the sacrifice of their securities, that generally follows specie payment during a panic, can go no further than the payment of their bonds for their notes par for par. Again, a specie standard will also bring gold and silver coin into actual use. The amount now hoarded has been variously estimated, and with that deposited in the Treasury and in circulation in California, cannot be less than two hundred millions. This will probably take the place of legal tenders as bank reserves, and thus add to the present volume of the currency. Even if specie payments should cause the retirement, in coin funding, of fifty millions of United States notes, their place will be more than filled by the coin let loose from its present banishment. I therefore conclude that the fears of evil results from a specie standard are greatly exaggerated; that there will be no contraction of the currency, no disturbance of real values, or suspension of business, but that our present United States and bank notes will pass as usual in the ordinary exchanges of life, increasing the value of all property, whether produced here or abroad, equal to the real money of the world, and with no taint of dishonor or depreciation about it. There is one incident to a specie standard that must not be overlooked. It is the wide-spread injury produced by a sudden panic, when confidence is temporarily dethroned and all demand specie at once. With the paper currency in use in the United States before the war, such a panic was ruin and bankruptcy. In such a time the right to demand specie created evils and disaster, which, with irredeemable and depreciated paper money, would only cause a further depreciation until general causes restored confidence. It is commonly said that with specie payments we had the panics of '37, '47, and '57, while with irredeemable greenbacks we have had a war, the fire at Chicago, and other calamities without a panic—*ergo*, a specie standard is a fallacy. To express it as the English did when specie payments were suspended, "Guineas are a useless incumbrance." This reason only proves that when, by war or panic, specie payments are suspended, a nation may by this rise of paper money alone develop its resources and obtain high financial prosperity. But it is also true that history furnishes but two examples of such success, and in both cases specie payments were constantly promised and kept in view, while the public credit was maintained by collecting its revenue and paying its debt in coin. In Great Britain, during her wars with Napoleon, the Bank of England notes were a depreciated, unreliable paper currency, but they were never made a legal tender, and their credit was supported, not only by promises, but by attempts at resumption. In the United States, the secret of our success with paper money was the careful limitation of its amount; on payment of our interest in coin; the collection of our customs duties in coin, and the promise of the United States to redeem all its notes in coin, with the confidence of our people that this would be done; that not only the United States, but other nations who conducted war with paper money alone, without an expectation of coin redemption, met with disaster and financial ruin; such was the experience of France with her assignats and mandats; of the American colonies with continental money, and of the Southern Confederacy with their Confederate notes. Most of the modern nations of Europe have attempted at some period of their history to bridge over their difficulties with government paper money with disastrous results. Great corporations, with the power of the Government behind them, have furnished innumerable examples of the folly of sustaining paper money except by specie redemption. The scheme of George Law, in France, the Bank of the United States, and the pet banks are striking examples. If any one fact is proven by the experience of mankind, it is that gold and silver are the best possible standards of value. They have been so recognized by every nation, from the earliest period of recorded time. However much nations might differ in religion, habits, production, or climate, they have not differed in this primary axiom of exchange or barter. Experiments have been tried with other standards, from the iron of Lycurgus to the present bank-note engraving of modern times; but all have resulted in the conviction that gold is the only true standard. Paper-money, supported by the credit of a Government, is a convenient substitute, greatly facilitating exchange by the ease and safety of handling and transmitting it; but it is not real money. It is only a promise to pay money, and the only test of its character as false or true money is its capacity to be converted into gold or silver of the prescribed weight and fineness. The effort to continue the use of gold as the standard, and paper money as the representation of gold, has been for 200 years the most difficult problem of political economy. Our own system, through the outgrowth of the war is believed to contain some advantages superior to any now in use in the world. It rests upon the credit of the Government. The Government promises to pay not only the United States notes, but the bank notes, and holds security for the payment of the latter. It combines the interests of the Government with the interests of private persons, the owners of the banks. It is as well distributed as the nature of the case will allow. The United States prints the bills of uniform style; guards them against counterfeiting; torn or mutilated notes are at once received. The notes must be of uniform value throughout the United States. All that is needed to complete the system is general specie redemption, but with provision for temporarily suspending specie payment in case of extreme necessity. It was the want of some power legally to suspend specie payment that led to the evil results of the panics of '37, '47, and '57, and probably might have led to temporary suspension on "Black Friday" or after the Chicago fire. In such cases a temporary suspension, or some substitute for specie payments is indispensably necessary, unless paper currency is so restricted and limited in amount as to be insufficient for the ruling exchanges of the country. All paper money must rest to some extent upon confidence. When a panic arises by some unforeseen event which destroys confidence, the instinct of every holder of a bill, or a depositor in a bank is to convert his money into gold. This feeling, if wide spread and long continued, will break any bank, however abundant its assets, and will necessarily lead to the enforcement of debts and general distress. Our national banking system amply protects the note holder, but it does not, in a time of specie payments, sufficiently protect a bank from an enforced sacrifice of its assets to maintain specie payments, at a time when the public good, as well as the existence of the bank, demands a temporary suspension. The same difficulty might arise on the part of the United States in maintaining specie payments on United States notes; the reserve of gold in the Treasury might be exhausted by a sudden demand; a war or panic might cause such a demand for coin that the United States might be unable to redeem in coin. Such a contingency ought to be provided for in advance. The expedient adopted in England of allowing the Bank of England to raise the rate of interest on its loans, and thus draw in its assets to meet anticipated danger in demands, is not consistent with our public policy. A discretionary power in private persons or public officers over so delicate a subject as the national currency, ought to be avoided. The national banks already possess in the custody of the Government the means to obviate this difficulty. The best substitute for specie payments, when from exceptional causes it cannot be maintained, is the public credit. If the United States cannot pay its notes in coin, or any national bank cannot pay its notes in coin or in United States notes, then a payment in a bond of the United States, bearing interest at such rates and upon such terms as ordinarily to be above par in gold, would provide for redemption; it would satisfy the public creditors and prevent even for a time any considerable depreciation of the notes. In the mean time the notes are a legal tender among our citizens, will pay debts and fulfill contracts, and will, the moment that exceptional causes pass by, be at par in coin. With authority in the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem United States notes either with coin or with the class of five per cent. bonds now offered for sale, and with like authority to redeem bank bills protested for nonpayment in specie with the bonds of the bank deposited with the Treasurer at par. We would have specie payment except when bonds of the character named are worth less than par in specie. With the advancing credit of the United States we may safely affirm that such bonds will always be at par in gold, except in such times as it would be ruinous to maintain specie payment, and with such provision for the redemption of United States and bank notes, no large reserve of gold either in the Treasury or in the bank will be required. Such a provision would guard against the sacrifices which banks and people alike must suffer when compelled to redeem their notes or pay their debts in coin, made exceptionally scarce by panic or war, it would reconcile many persons to a specie standard who dread that an artificial or temporary scarcity of specie may require them to fulfill their contracts with money impossible to be obtained. Banks who now fear that under a panic their bonds and securities may be sacrificed for specie will feel that their securities deposited with the Treasurer will at least pay their bills. It is in harmony with the banking system and all our early loan laws during the war which provided for a voluntary conversion of notes into bonds. I do not claim that this is the only expedient against a panic and for temporary suspension; but I do claim it will secure us against the wide-spread bankruptcy that in times past resulted from the compulsory suspension of specie payments in the United States.

Having thus shown the obligation and necessity of specie payments, and how the anticipated evils of resumption may be avoided, it remains to examine the means best adapted to bring it about.

Among the innumerable schemes proposed, there are several that are practicable—first, to authorize legal-tender notes to be receivable in payment for bonds of the United States; second, to authorize them to be receivable in the payment of duties; third, to authorize them to be converted into demand notes, bearing interest, or into compound-interest notes; fourth, a discreet resumption of specie payments in a day in the future, to be fixed by law. Fifth, a graduated scale of rates, at which they will be redeemed in coin, advancing to par in coin at a prescribed day. The examination of the plans would lead me more into detail than I propose to go at this time. Each of them would advance immediately our notes toward a specie standard. The second only is subject to the objection that it would violate the public faith now pledged to maintain the Customs Bureau in coin, as a special fund for the payment of interest on the public debt. A careful consideration of the whole subject leads me to the conclusion that the simplest and most expedient measure is to declare by law that on and after the 1st day of January next the United States will redeem its notes either with coin or at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. With its bonds of convenient denominations bearing five per cent. interest in coin, this will be a recognition by the United States of its solemn pledge made in March, 1868; that it will, at the earliest practicable period redeem its notes in coin. It will provide also for the possible but not probable contingency that more notes will be presented than can conveniently be paid in coin. In that event the United States will redeem its notes in a character of bonds now with par in gold in the money market of the world. The objections that may be made as to its effects upon the national banks have already been anticipated in what I have said. It is founded upon the plain equity that if we cannot literally perform our promise by payment in coin, we will at least give to the public creditor who holds the notes of the United States a bond bearing a commercial value equal to gold. If, then, these notes are in excess of the wants of the people for a currency, they will be presented for redemption, and ought to be redeemed. If not, their value will be appreciated to the gold standard, and this is specie payment. The modification of the Banking act can properly be postponed until a future time, when the practical effect of a specie standard upon the United States notes will test the ability of the banks to maintain their notes at par with United States notes. Whether they should be relieved from maintaining so large a reserve, whether there should be one centre of redemption, are questions of practical legislation for the future. The moment the notes are redeemable in coin, the banking system ceases to be limited in number and distribution of banks, and will stand, like all other business pursuits, open to all who will give the requisite security for their notes, and will obey the general law.

In submitting these remarks at this time, I feel like apologizing for passing by arguments worthy of consideration, but my only purpose now was to present with the substitute reported by the Committee of Finance the leading measures in favor of it. My hope is, and it is a reasonable one, that neither Senators or the public will confine their arguments to critical objections, but will suggest some plan better suited to the objects we have in view. I, for one, while honestly supporting this plan, will readily adopt any better one that will make the now broken promise of the United States to pay one dollar, equal to the best gold dollar of the Mint.

Mr. Sherman reported from the Committee on Finance the following substitute for the Buckingham bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That on the 1st day of January, 1874, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to pay on demand, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New-York, to any holder of United States notes to the amount of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, in exchange for such notes an equal amount of the gold coin of the United States; or in lieu of coin, he may, at his option, issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of $50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin at the rate of five per centum per annum; and the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the United States notes so received, or if they are canceled may issue United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt or meet the current payments for the public services; and the said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. That from and after the 1st day of July next the limit of the aggregate circulation of national banks now prescribed by law is repealed, and all banks thereafter organized shall deposit as security for their circulating notes, bonds of the United States issued under this act, or under the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870.

SEC. 3. That all banking associations which shall, on and after July 1, 1874, redeem their circulating notes at such localities as are now or may be hereafter designated by law, either in coin or in United States legal-tender notes, shall be exempt from the requirements under existing law as to holding a reserve of lawful money of the United States; provided, that nothing herein contained shall authorize any national gold bank established under an act entitled, "an Act to provide for the redemption of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, to redeem their circulating notes in anything but gold coin of the United States.

SEC. 4. That section 6, of an act entitled an "Act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, be, and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That banks without circulation may be organized under the provisions of an "Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of not less than $10,000 of United States registered bonds, as provided in section 16 of that act.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency to cause to be examined each year the plates, dies, bed-pieces, and other material from which the national bank circulation is printed, in whole or in part, and file in his office annually a correct list of the same, and such material as shall have been used in the printing of the notes of national banks which are in liquidation, or have closed business, shall be destroyed under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Controller of the Currency, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the expense of such examination and destruction shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for the special examination of national banks and bank-plates.

BILLS PASSED.

The House bill to incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company was passed. Also the bill for the relief of T. H. Haldernen, owner of the British ship Duke of Edinburgh.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. Morton offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire whether there is a legal State Government in Louisiana, and, if so, by whom constituted. He said he was authorized by the majority of the Committee to offer the resolution, and stated that the design of it was to give the Committee authority to go into the whole subject matter of the investigation already committed to them.

Mr. Saulsbury offered an amendment directing the Committee, if it found no legal government in Louisiana, to inquire when it ceased to exist, and whether any Federal officer, Executive or Judicial, had anything to do with overthrowing it. Lost.

Mr. Morton's resolution was then adopted.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. Casserly, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the Senate whether the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad Companies have complied with the act of July 6, 1862, requiring that after the completion of their roads five per cent. of their net earnings shall be applied to the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of their bonds, and, in case of non-compliance, the reasons therefor.

At 5 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some preliminary business of little importance, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State in the Union. The debate opened by a speech in opposition to the measure by Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York.

THE CONSULAR BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over without action, and then the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular bill.

OKLAHAMA.

Without making much progress the Committee rose at 2 o'clock, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the Oklahama Indian Territory bill.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, the bill was laid on the table, 93 to 45.

The House, then, at 4½ P. M., adjourned.

The Karl's Park Shooting—Verdict Against Seaman Rheins.

Coroner Keenan, yesterday, took the ante-mortem statement of the boy William Maher, who was shot in the back on Thanksgiving Day at Karl's Park, Morrisania, by Seaman Rheins, son of the proprietor of the park, as reported exclusively in the TIMES. Maher, who is dying at his parents' residence, No. 69 Henry-street, said:

"Last Thanksgiving Day, at about 2 o'clock P. M., I was at Karl's Park, Morrisania, at a target excursion; I was not a member, but followed it there; I came up to the side-door of the Park with some other boys; a boy came out and told us to get away from there; we did not get away, and he pulled out a pistol; we then ran away, and he fired, when I felt the ball enter my back; the only thing that was done to the boy who fired, was that a little boy, named Joyce, kicked the door open after he had closed it; the boy's name, I understand, is Seaman Rheins; I did nothing at all to cause him to shoot me."

The jury returned a verdict against Seaman Rheins, and he will at once be arrested.

TWEED.

Continuation of His Trial—Messrs. Storrs, Copeland, and Lynes on the Stand—Counsel's Jars.

The trial of William M. Tweed was resumed, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Davis. The evidence was directed chiefly to prove the existence of the vouchers in the Controller's office, and their similarity in every respect to those now in possession of the prosecution. The theory of the defense on these points appears to be that the vouchers were abstracted by Mr. Connolly, or his agents, and that the story of their destruction by fire is causeless. A number of objections were raised to the admission of the evidence, but they were promptly overruled as untenable. Messrs. Tremain and Peckham conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Graham, Field, Fullerton, Burrill, and Bartlett defended the prisoner.

Deputy Collector Storrs was recalled, and examined by Mr. Peckham. He testified that the vouchers in the Controller's office, at the time of the burglary, included some belonging to Garvey, Ingersoll, Miller, Davidson, &c.

Q.—Describe the vouchers relating to the claims of Garvey, Ingersoll, Keyser, &c. Mr. Field objected, as the answer would give evidence of their contents contrary to the ruling of the Court.

Q.—State what occurred on the 11th of September. A.—The Controller's office was broken into and the vouchers were stolen; those vouchers have not been seen in the Controller's office since.

Mr. Storrs described the condition of the office after the alleged burglary, which is already known to the readers of the TIMES.

Mr. Peckham—I now propose, your Honor, to question the witness as to the nature of the contents of these vouchers.

Mr. Field claimed the right of cross-examination. In reply, Mr. Storrs said: I was in this City the day previous to the burglary, but had not been near the pigeon-holes containing these vouchers for some months before they were stolen; on the morning of the 11th of September I looked at these pigeon-holes and found these papers or vouchers gone; I had seen them there two months previously, but had no charge of them; they were in the custody of the County Auditor, Mr. Lynes; the Controller, of course, in point of fact had general control of the City and County vouchers; this closet, where these pigeon-holes were, was assigned for these vouchers; the closet was not marked so as to indicate what kind of papers were in it; I did not place these papers there, and did not see any one else do it; this closet was always kept locked, but on this morning I found the lock broken and the papers gone; when anybody had occasion to see these papers, the door was unlocked, but I did not see any one do it for two months before the burglary; it is the custom of the office to keep the doors locked, but I could not say positively that this closet was locked, because I did not see it.

Q.—Have you any knowledge that these papers were not removed from this closet on the morning of the 11th of September? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you any knowledge that these papers were in a trunk under the Controller's office on the 12th of September? A.—I have not, Sir.

You don't affirm of your own knowledge that any officer of the City has not these papers in his own custody for every minute since the 10th of September? A.—I don't.

Q.—You made no special search of this closet, I believe, until the 22d of September? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Graham—Did you prior to the 22d September, eleven days after the commission of this pretended burglary, make any search to see whether these papers were in the office? A.—I don't think I made any special examination, except in a general way, making inquiries.

To Mr. Peckham—I have not seen Mr. Connolly since the latter part of 1871; he is believed to have absconded; the County Auditor instituted a search for these vouchers on the morning of the 11th of September, but I was not present at the time; I did not witness any search made for them, and all I know on the subject is hearsay.

Mr. Field submitted that this was not sufficient evidence to justify the introduction of secondary evidence of the contents of these documents.

William T. Copeland was examined on the same subject. He testified that he was book-keeper in the Controller's office in 1871; had charge of the County liabilities to a certain extent; saw the vouchers relating to the claims of Keyser, Garvey, Ingersoll, and Davidson in the closet; this closet was generally kept unlocked; when Mr. Watson kept those papers sometimes; when the vouchers were finally disposed of they were placed in this closet; witness was not in the office at the time they were missed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burrill—These papers that should go into these pigeon-holes sometimes came into my possession; they did not always go into those pigeon-holes; some of those papers were taken out of this closet before I left the office, both by myself and Mr. Watson; every person in the office had access to those pigeon-holes; I think there were vouchers belonging to these papers in those pigeon-holes at the time I left the office, but I can't say positively; I did not examine to see if they were there.

To Mr. Peckham—When these papers were taken out by myself or Mr. Watson, they were always returned after they were used for whatever purpose required; I always acted in the matter under Mr. Watson's orders; I kept no memorandum of the papers I handed to Mr. Watson, to see if those he returned were the same; sometimes some of these papers—the certificates of the Controller and the County Auditor—were missed.

Stephen C. Lynes, Jr., examined by Mr. Peckham—I was county book-keeper in the Controller's office in 1871, under Mr. Watson; the vouchers relating to the claims of Keyser, Garvey, Ingersoll, &c., were located in the office as described by the last witnesses; on the 11th of September we found the doors of the closet containing these pigeon-holes broken open, and the vouchers were missing; I was County Auditor at the time of this burglary; those pigeon-holes were in my possession, but after this time those papers were not to be found, though I searched for them.

To Mr. Field—I was under Mr. Connolly, and he could take these papers out of my custody at pleasure; I have frequently taken papers from these pigeon-holes for business purposes, and returned them back again; I have taken them to different parties in the office—the Controller, his deputy, and the County Auditor; they would sometimes remain a week, and even a month, in the custody of these parties; Mr. Connolly had these papers frequently; for a month previous to this burglary, I had occasion more than twice to see these papers; within a month before the burglary, I handed these papers to Mr. Connolly, and he handed them back; these vouchers now here were given by him, I presume.

Q.—From your own knowledge can you say he returned them? A.—No, Sir; I gave him numerous papers and he handed me some of them; I never saw him actually place these papers in the pigeon-holes; I have seen a dozen clerks return those vouchers to the pigeon-holes after they might take them to examine them; after I went to that office in 1871 I never took out all the papers in this closet to examine them; I never took a memorandum of them, but have had constant access to them; there were about forty pigeon-holes, and some of them would contain two hundred papers; I might have examined a hundred of these papers or more; I have no ocular proof that all the papers I gave Mr. Connolly were returned, but I had no evidence that they were missing; all these papers referred to claims against the whole County of New-York; I was in the office all day on Saturday before the burglary; there was a night watchman there; he used to come on at five o'clock in the afternoon, and remain until morning.

To Mr. Peckham—The papers I gave to Mr. Connolly immediately before the burglary were those vouchers now in Court; they were required to have a copy made of them; the papers relative to the proceedings of the Board of Audit were frequently called for about this time, and as far as I know they were all returned: I saw a bundle of County liabilities taken away, and the same bundle was returned; I cannot say except from the general appearance of the bundle that all the papers were returned.

To Mr. Peckham—From the appearance of the bundle, there was no indication that any papers were missing.

Mr. Storrs was recalled and re-examined by Mr. Peckham. Q.—Were the papers you saw in these pigeon-holes the Ingersoll, Garvey, and Keyser claims?

Mr. Graham objected. He held that the law did not permit secondary evidence to be adduced against a party accused of crime unless he was in some way connected with the inability of the prosecution to reach the paper required and put it in evidence. Where the incapacity of the prosecution arose out of the accused, or through him, the missing paper being a part of the corpus delecti, or a secondary element, there secondary evidence is admissible. Now the evidence that had been given showed that these alleged missing documents were in the hands of a living person—they were traced to the custody of a living person. The mere fact that they chose to indict him did not take them out of the reach of the legal principles to which he would call attention. They could have indicted him in such a way as he would have been competent upon the trial of this indictment, and the mere fact that they gagged three persons in one pleading did not excuse them from complying with the legal principles and legal rules in reference to the indictment of a party joined in the indictment who is on a separate trial for an offense. Mr. Graham read as an authority from the second of Russell, page 739, "If it be proposed to give secondary evidence of a written instrument, and such instrument is traced to the possession of a particular person, the loss cannot be established without calling him as a witness, though it will not be enough to prove that he was applied to for the instrument, and upon such application said he could not find the same, nor did he know where it was." They had not shown that they made any effort to produce Mr. Connolly, and they should satisfy the Court completely that they exerted every influence to obtain those papers.

The Court overruled the objection, and admitted the evidence.

Question repeated. A.—The papers I found in these pigeon-holes were vouchers similar to those I have been shown here in Court—the vouchers of Keyser, Garvey, Davidson, Miller, &c; there was a bill attached setting out the items of charges against the County for the several descriptions of work and material furnished by each of these parties; the vouchers of these parties had precisely the character and make up of the regular vouchers now handed me; the certificates of audit were signed by the members, except in a few instances, when some one of them might have been absent; Mr. Tweed's name appeared written across the face of the bill; sometimes it barely had his name, Wm. M. Tweed, and others had "I hereby certify that the bill is correct. Wm. M. Tweed;" Mr. Woodward's name was also attached, and occasionally, after Mr. Tweed's name was the word "Chairman;" I am acquainted with Mr. Tweed's handwriting, and the signature on the bill was written by him; the name of the Controller and the other members of the Board were in their respective handwritings; Mr. Woodward was Assistant Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and he has left the City; there was no publication of the accounts of the Controller's office for about two years before the burglary; there was a publication of these accounts in the NEW-YORK TIMES in the Summer of 1871; there was a committee appointed of citizens and the Board of Supervisors to examine these accounts, and they made application to that effect; the time fixed for the examination was the very day on which the papers were discovered to have been missing; the book now handed me is a record of vouchers and County liabilities, and in which the County liabilities were grouped; I have also the record of vouchers before me; this book is transcribed from the audit-book, and the audit-book is made from the warrant; the entry is made in it when the warrant is perfected; this audit-book runs from November, 1868, to June, 1870.

To Mr. Burrill—None of these entries are in my handwriting; the record of vouchers was written by Mr. Lynes; in the book of audit I see his writing also, together with that of other clerks in the Department; no voucher was paid until examined by Mr. Watson, who was County Auditor until 1871, when he met his death by the result of an accident; he had custody of the stamps; a bundle of papers were taken by Mr. Connolly, but he could not say whether they were or not returned.

To Mr. Peckham—Mr. Watson used invariably look over the papers before putting on the stamp.

Stephen C. Lynes was recalled and said: It was a portion of my duty to make out the warrants when the vouchers were presented to me. Six warrants were handed to the witness, and he was asked if he knew when he filled up the Keyser warrants, the vouchers for which are lost; there were corresponding existing vouchers.

The defense called for the investigation of each warrant separately.

Mr. Lynes stated that the indorsement on the back of each warrant was taken from a corresponding number in the bill itself.

Mr. Peckham offered the warrants as primary and secondary evidence.

Mr. Graham asked if it was intended to prove that Mr. Tweed's name was on the corresponding certificate of audit?

Mr. Tremain declined to be interrogated as a law student.

Mr. Graham—This is equivalent to telling us in circumlocution, "find out." The people of this State ought to deal with us more fairly. Mr. Tweed had no hand in making the warrants, and if Mr. Hall and Mr. Connolly chose to take money from the public treasury on warrants based on false vouchers, and he is not connected with it, their misconduct should not affect him. There is no averment of conspiracy or partnership.

Judge Davis said the defense might cross-examine as to secondary evidence, and he reserved the question as to primary evidence.

In answer to Mr. Burrill, the witness said that when drawing the warrant he merely looked at the indorsement on the back of the voucher, and did not examine the papers. Mr Watson frequently wrote the indorsement on the voucher.

Mr. Burrill submitted that the warrants were not competent evidence of the contents of the missing vouchers, or that any such vouchers were ever certified to by the defendant or anybody else. He held that the Court went against the current of authorities the previous day in admitting that class of secondary evidence. It was of no consequence what the contents of the papers were, unless where the warrant was drawn out there was affixed a certificate of audit, signed by the defendant, and the witness testified that he merely looked at the indorsement on the voucher, and that the papers forming a voucher sometimes became detached.

The Court overruled the objection. The thirty warrants of Garvey, which have been published, were read to the jury, with the corresponding entries in the record of vouchers.

The Court then adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The following is the Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Friday, the 17th inst.: Nos. 29, 32, 39, 49, 52, 57, 71, 55, 84, 94, 95, 97, 99, 101. There will be no further day calendar except for such cases as have been especially set down for Saturday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Admiralty.—7, Aumach vs. Schooner Creole; 61, Whitney et al. vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; 62, Brown vs. Loud; 78, Nickerson et al. vs. Steam-tug Echo; 42, Johnson et al. vs. Steam-tug U. S. Grant; 38, Wheeler vs. Steam-boat City of Norwich; 2, McMurray vs. Grand.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Short Causes.—725, The Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Finck; 951, Sherman vs. Clark; 1237, Seymour vs. Moore; 1241, Sheppard et al. vs. Denison; 1293, Steveson et al. vs. Gerschedt; 1829, Mayer vs. Louis et al.; 1565, The Bowery National Bank vs. Condit et al.; 1795, The Bowery National Bank vs. Buppe et al.; 1395, Wilkins vs. Henis et al.; 1525, Hurst et al. vs. Leamy et al.; 1539, The Tradesman's National Bank vs. Gerson; 1707, Smith vs. Hodges; 1541, The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. Goodman; 1587, Heyman et al. vs. Stuler; 1609, Cole vs. Dwingelo; 1693, Baldwin vs. Cropsey; 1695, Lukenbach vs. Canfield; 1699, Knickerbocker Insurance Company vs. Wilson et al.; 1713, Langley et al. vs. Menzeheimer et al.; 1739, Homedieu et al. vs. Fowle et al.; 1755, Gehegan vs. Keller et al.; 1759, Frisbee et al. vs. Fitzsimmons et al.; 1761, Epiatinier vs. Lefferts et al.; 1677, Hall vs. Madden.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Short Causes.—1190, Lamb vs. Ely; 1524, Mayer vs. Day et al.; 1588, Carpenter vs. Newman et al.; 1694, Same vs. Same; 1782, Epstein vs. Shonessey; 1804, Holmes et al. vs. Whetford; 1078, Izod vs. Stetson et al.; 1254, Bannigan vs. The Mayor; 1264, Laguna vs. Ruffa; 1234, Martin vs. Charlick; 1306, Weed Sewing-machine Company vs. Weed; 1326, Gardner vs. Martinez; 1424, Brennan, Sheriff, &c., vs. Heller et al.; 1468, Perkins vs. Wells et al.; 1532½, Crooks vs. Jerome; 1556, Minturn vs. Reynolds; 1590, The Tradesman's National Bank vs. Kalmin Mills Company; 1650, Philip vs. Stahlnecker; 1658, Van Vleck, Administrator, vs. Winans; 1674, Hyman vs. Mack; 1692, Higenbotham vs. Richardson; 1744, Knapp et al. vs. Chapman; 1788, Vega vs. Easter; 1790, Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Matthews et al.; 1960, The First National Bank, of Newark, vs. St John; 2088, Hecht vs. Fehleisen.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Brady and Learned, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—150, Carpentier vs. Minturn et al.; 159, Osgood et al. vs. Toole et al.; 162, Page vs. McDonnell et al.; 163, Predergast vs. Borst; 165, Cockroft vs. Claflin; 167, Zimmermann, by guardian vs. Schoenfeldt; 168, Claflin et al. vs. Fitzgerald; 169, Purrington, Jr., vs. The National Spring Company; 171, Harris vs. Jex; 172, Thompson vs. Wilcox et al.; 173, Harris vs. Jex; 177, Foster vs. Newbrough; 178, Newberry et al. vs. Furnival et al.; 179, Murphy et al. vs. Haswell; 180, Smith et al. vs. Milliken et al.; 130, Carter vs. Kain, Executrix; 181, Tracey, Jr., vs. Corse; 182, Yorke, Jr., et al. vs. Verplanck, et al.; 183, Wardenburg et al. vs. Burke; 184, Roberts vs. Fisher et al.; 185, Bronson vs. Townsend et al.; 186, Whelan vs. Lynch; 187, Fabri et al. vs. The Phœnix Insurance Company; 258, — vs. —; 188, Price vs. Price.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—95, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 134, 138, 159, 164, 250, 256, 288, 289, 292, 330, 359, 478, 404, 412, 414, 420, 422, 424. Call 429.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Short causes.—2327, Hunter vs. Goodwin; 2325, Stiger vs. Hunter; 2336, Gregory vs. Dodge; 1288, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 2191, King vs. Hennessey et al.; 1996, Benedict vs. Ping; 2043, Keppiman vs. McLean; 2195, Wolf vs. Yesky; 2211, Palmer vs. Underwood; 2040, Richardson vs. Wilson; 2192, Robinson vs. Weinfield; 2103, McLean vs. Schlafer; 2165, Rennie vs. Connor; 2097, Miller vs. Gibbons; 1964, Peck et al. vs. Den; 1756, The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Sazorac; 2207, Spencer et al. vs. Sherwin; 2088, Libby et al. vs. Nickerson, Jr., et al.; 2145, Leverett et al. vs. Parsons; 2223, Bisner vs. Nursbaum; 2273, Ward vs. Van Brunt; 2076, Beach vs. Hendricks; 2202, Green vs. Davis.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., Larremore, J. F. Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—110. Swift vs. Belding; 48, Quinlan vs. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; 49, Livingstone vs. Arnoux.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on—Keech vs. Johnson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1758, Blunt vs. Marx; 794, Hollander vs. Purtel; 1800, Moad vs. Seligman; 1156, Hartman vs. Levy; 636, Foram vs. Smith; 572, Benek vs. Lyons; 592, Haskell vs. Hillier; 1808, Cropsy vs. Triebertshauer; 1070, Stacy vs. Butler; 1152, Curren vs. Lambeer; 1766, Keiser vs. Scheltier; 1708, Starkweather vs. Wellman; 1246, Dahlman vs. Koehler; 1588, Platt vs. Isaacs; 149, Dobbins vs. Cuff.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A.M.—1105, Levy vs. Stone; 1219, Dimock vs. Cummings; 1289, Salters vs. Hamal; 1299, Hertz vs. Heyman; 1315, Fleischel vs. Kien; 1103, Romer vs. Healy; 1247, Enos vs. Franklin; 1381, Halie vs. Hyman; 1935, Parsons vs. McClave; 1403, Stanfield vs. Smith; 1407, Solomons vs. Smith; 1409, Wray vs. Waugh; 1415, Smith vs. Hillier; 1421, Hecht vs. Anthony; 1423, Cummings vs. Thirbold.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—264, Riker vs. Cowen; 1696, Lord vs. Veitenheimer; 930, Lister vs. Kalbfleisch; 999, Martin vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company; 1002, Morley vs. Schenck; 1003, Allen vs. Barrow; 1004, Cameron vs. O'Brien; 1006, Ballard vs. Roberts; 1014, Maun vs. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; 1017, Moughan vs. Stoepel; 1018, Ebble vs. Lerche; 1021, Ashman vs. Boos; 1025, Koesler vs. Moore; 1028, Mead vs. Rose; 1029, Poth vs. Curet.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part IV.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1068, Thayer vs. David; 1849, Thayer vs. Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—James Ritchie and William Hamlin, robbery; Stephen H. Malery, (two cases,) felonious assault and battery; James Malony, felonious assault and battery; James Sheehan and Jeremiah Murphy, grand larceny; M. Hyman, grand larceny; Frederick Fross, grand larceny; Daniel M. Doughlin, larceny from the person; James Long, larceny from the person.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Held by Gilbert, J.—40, 225, 209, 80, 83, 95, 127, 188, 246, 256, 258½ to 261 inclusive, 264 to 268 inclusive, 272 to 294 inclusive, 286 to 292, inclusive.

CITY COURT.—Held by Thompson, J.—126, 216, 163, 167, 170, 151, 156, 107, 124, 11, 133, 144, 147, 431, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 236, 237, 238, 239, 241 to 247 inclusive.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 16.

By Judge Barrett.

Fraser vs. Ogden; motion granted upon payment of $10, term fee, and $10 costs of opposing this motion.

Fearing vs. Busse; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Benjamin J. Cahone, a lunatic; report confirmed, and order granted.

In the matter of the claim of the Guardian Savings Institution vs. The Bowling Green Savings Bank; the petition should be verified before the order is served.

Strasburger vs. William Belden et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Barney et al. vs. Bray et al.; the applicants have leave to interpose an answer upon payment of the costs of entering judgment, and $10 costs of this motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 16.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Grant vs. Gregory; Coddington vs. Dunham; Grady vs. Todd; Anderson vs. West et al.; McKeon vs. Lee; Cort vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; orders granted.

By Judge Monell.

Ezelius vs. Ezelius; findings settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 16.

By Judge Larremore.

Adams vs. Page et al.; allowance of one per cent. granted.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Myers vs. Hass; motion denied with leave to renew.

Collins vs. Stewart et al.; motion granted unless claimant amends complaint within five days.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1873.

The President presented the annual report of the State Treasurer; also of the Children's Aid Society.

Mr. Benedict presented the annual report of the Astor Library. All were ordered printed.

BILLS REPORTED.

Bills to extend the time of the Court of Appeals; relative to dower; to murder; to authorize a double session of the Court of General Sessions in New-York; to purchase a steam-boat for Quarantine, were all reported favorably.

LEGISLATIVE MAIL MATTER.

Mr. D. P. Wood, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution for guarding against fraud in paying postage on legislative matter. Adopted.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Weismann—To reorganize the local Government of New-York.

By Mr. Foster—For a railroad in New-York.

By Mr. Cook—For the prevention of cruelty to animals.

By Mr. Bowen—To abolish the Board of Regents of the University, and confer powers upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Foster—To authorize the transportation of passengers on street railways in New-York.

By Mr. Robertson—Relative to trust funds in County Treasurers' hands; also, relative to moneys in the hands of County Treasurers; also, to incorporate the United States Loan and Security Company; to authorize the Twenty-third-street Railroad Company of New-York to extend their tracks.

By Mr. Tiemann—To reorganize the local government of New-York City.

By Mr. Baker—Making appropriation for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal.

By Mr. Woodin—For the relief of stockholders whose certificates of stock have been destroyed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Lowery—To go into joint session for the election of a United States Senator, at 1 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon. Adopted.

By Mr. Weismann—Requesting the Judiciary Committee to report upon the recommendations of Gov. Dix relative to exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation. Tabled.

A communication was presented informing the Senate of a vacancy in the Board of Regents. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following were among the bills introduced:

By Mr. O'Brien—Authorizing the Common Council of New-York to purchase additional fire apparatus.

By Mr. Van Cott—To incorporate the Brooklyn Industrial Inebriate Association; also, to incorporate the Brooklyn American Phenix Insurance Company.

By Mr. Stewart—Regulating the forfeiture of policies of life insurance companies.

By Mr. Babcock—Amending the act creating the Insurance Department, which provides that the Superintendent shall be appointed for a term of three years by the Governor and Senate; that the term of the present Superintendent shall expire on the 4th of February, 1873. The salary is to be $7,000. Examinations shall be made by the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or one or more of the regular clerks in the Department; but there shall be no charges made for such examination other than for necessary expenses, and any company making a gift to any examiner shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

By A. G. Cornell—Amending the charter of the City Loan and Trust Company of New-York. It allows an increase of capital not to exceed $10,000,000, and makes the usual provisions for the regulation of business.

By Mr. Stewart—Regulating life insurance policies, by providing that they shall not be forfeited by nonpayment of premiums.

By Mr. Clapp—Amending the act to provide a supply of water for New-York, which provides for taking lands for the purpose, and making compensation for the same.

By Mr. Pell—Providing for the construction of a railroad through Twenty-third-street, Fifth-avenue, Greenwich and Fulton streets, in New-York.

By Mr. Buslin—To create a Board of Commissioners of Immigration. It names Hugh Gardner, William Laimbier, George Starr, Edmund Stephenson, Joseph Jantzen, Solomon Streeter, Conrad Geib, and Robert L. Case as the Board, and confers upon them all the powers now possessed by such Board. They are to hold office for five years.

By Mr. Van Valkenburgh—Relative to the entry of judgments, which provides that all judgments upon recoveries had against the Corporation of the City of New-York shall be entered according to the provisions of the Code of Procedure and not otherwise.

By Mr. Van Valkenburgh—Providing for the valuation and fixing the surrender value of life insurance policies and their redemption, which places the matter with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. Whenever three annual payments shall have been made by a policy-holder he shall be entitled to demand a cash payment of the same from the company.

COMPENSATION TO LAST YEAR'S OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. Ford, a bill to pay the officers of the last House for services performed at the opening of this session was passed.

OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The Speaker made announcement of the following appointments:

Assistant Clerk, S. P. Allen; Journal Clerk, E. M. Johnson; Deputy Clerks, Fred. F. Fargo, A. J. McNaught, J. W. Kiernan, James O. Fanning, E. Baldwin, W. J. H. Parker, J. B. Haskell, E. G. O'Donnell; Librarian, S. H. Clark; Assistant Librarian, Charles Carpenter.

MANDAMUS.

Mr. Crary introduced a bill authorizing the Supreme Court, at the General Term, to issue writs of mandamus and of prohibition directed to any special term of said Court, or any Justice thereof, the same as to inferior Courts. Provision is also made for appeals to the Court of Appeals. The proceedings for a mandamus must be before the General Term. Other provisions are made to carry out the preceding provisions.

THE USURY LAWS.

Mr. Clapp offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, By a recommendation in the annual message of the Governor, and by a bill already presented to this House, it is sought to repeal the Usury laws of the State; and,

Whereas, It is believed that the agricultural and labor interest of the State are opposed to such repeal; therefore,

Resolved, That for the information of this House, the people signing petitions for or against the repeal of said Usury laws be requested to give their occupation with their names; and that the public Press throughout the State give timely notice by publishing this resolution, and calling attention to the request therein contained.

Adjourned.

Another Arrest for Arson—Arrest of a Catherine-street Clerk.

Detective Mooney, of the Fire-Marshal's office, yesterday arrested and arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, Isidore Fisher, a clerk in the employ of Benjamin Berkowitz, the fancy-goods dealer whose store, with three adjoining buildings, was destroyed by the fire in Catherine-st., on the night of the 12th inst. The evidence taken by Fire-Marshal McSpedon was to the effect that on the night of the fire, Mr. Berkowitz left the store and went to a meeting of Mount Moriah Lodge F. and A. M. That he remained in the lodge-room until nearly 11 o'clock, when he walked home with two friends, and found his store burned. Mr. Berkowitz's testimony in this respect was corroborated by two respectable witnesses. Fisher, on being examined by the Fire-Marshal as to his whereabouts on the night of the fire, testified that he slept in a small room in the rear of the store; that he went to the Stadt Theatre in the evening, and from there to the Pacific Garden, where he remained until after 12 o'clock, when he returned to find the store burned down. Detective Mooney, however, had discovered Edward Hale, a mechanic who had been drinking in a saloon nearly opposite the store, and seeing smoke ran to the store, and pulling down the shutters, began breaking the glass. While doing so a man opened the store door from the inside, and jumping out, ran away up the street. Hale positively identified Fisher as the man who jumped out of the store. On this evidence Justice Hogan held Fisher for examination.

The Brooklyn Fire-Alarm Telegraph.

It is in contemplation to supersede the fire-alarm telegraph system now in use in Brooklyn with the New-York system, which is considered the best in the world. The Brooklyn system cost the city but $5,000, while a telegraph and signal-boxes similar to those used in New-York would require an outlay of at least half a million of dollars. The matter is in abeyance with the Board of Aldermen. Some of the heavy tax-payers object to the exchange on account of the cost, but the opinion of men experienced in the matter is that the efficiency of the Fire Department would be increased even in a greater ratio than that of the cost of construction. At present fire-signals are transmitted over the police telegraph, and there are no alarm-boxes except at the engine-houses.

GENERAL NOTES.

Twenty-five East Indiamen are now on their way to Boston.

A colony is being formed in Troy to settle in Southwestern Minnesota.

A citizen of Terre Haute, Ind., is now on his forty-first annual hunt on the Plains.

Boys hereafter must be at least fifteen years old to enter the Freshmen Class at Yale.

A citizen of Hartford occasionally wears a pair of woolen socks which his mother knit for him fifty years ago.

"The jejune specimen of junto journalism," is the way in which a paper in Des Moines, Iowa, alludes to a rival sheet.

A St. Louis paper wants to know why a Coroner should get $20,000 a year more than a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Boston has a new Board of Health, and the Aldermen have ordered that everybody in the city shall be vaccinated, *volens volens*.

Twenty-nine medals, presented by Gen. de Charette, have been distributed among the Papal Zouaves in Montreal.

One hundred and sixty eight persons over seventy years old died in Providence in 1872. The number in 1871 was 169.

Another choice of an Episcopal Bishop for the Diocese of Massachusetts will not be made until the annual Convention in May.

The late George C. Johnson left $30,000 in gold coin to be distributed among various charitable institutions in San Francisco.

Mr. John William Wallace has been chosen President of the Philadelphia Historical Society, and J. Ross Snowden Corresponding Secretary.

A lady has been robbed in a Milwaukee church, during service, of a quantity of costly lace from her cloak, and cannot imagine how it was done.

A Boston pilot-boat will hereafter be stationed off Cape Cod, between Highland Light and Race Point Light, to supply inward-bound vessels with pilots.

Willie Clark, the poor foolish lad who recently placed obstructions on the Boston and Albany Railroad, to "see the cars jump," died on the 11th inst., a raving maniac.

Amherst College correspondents say that institution lost a constant friend and frequent benefactor by the recent death of Mr. James H. Welles, of this City.

Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, calls upon the Legislature to devise some law that will break up raffles, grab-bags, and lotteries at church fairs.

Miss Hannah Sibley, a sister of the librarian of Harvard College, died in New-Hampshire last week at the age of ninety-eight years. She was the oldest person in the county.

A plucky little lady in Titusville, Penn., seized a burglar by the beard in her house on Sunday night, and so astonished him that he fled precipitately. And then she fainted.

A paper in the oil regions denies that a denizen of its locality was seen doing up a nitro-glycerine can for a Christmas present to his mother-in-law. He hired another man to do it up.

Citizens of Richmond are making an effort to have the Virginia Penitentiary removed at least ten or twelve miles from the city. They want to improve the present site and its vicinity.

Mr. Robert T. Lincoln denies that his mother has presented to anybody the Bible presented to the late President by colored people of the South. He says that she has no intention of parting with it.

Mrs. Laura D. Fair's latest grievance is being taxed for property in San Francisco valued at $17,000, while a piece of land of nearly the same dimensions adjoining her own is assessed for only $8,000.

A San Francisco paper brings intelligence that Bierstadt has built himself an observatory on Russian Hill, where every evening he perches himself for the purpose of studying sunset effects.

With quiet sarcasm a Maine paper remarks that after the "Chase heirs" get their thirty-five millions of dollars, more or less, from England, they will confer a favor by liquidating a small bill at its office.

A head-line over an account of a murder printed in a Nashville, Tenn., journal, reveals something of the state of public feeling there, as it reads: "The victim a stranger, *but* the crime condemned."

Statues designated as "Eureka," "Education," "Industry," "Justice," "Legislature," and "Mining," designed by Mezzara, have just been placed in position over the entrance of the Capitol of California.

Much complaint is made in San Francisco against the owners of the bark Tamerlane, which recently arrived there from New-York with the entire crew affected with scurvy, caused, it is alleged, by the improper food provided.

Charles Thurlow, of Newburyport, Mass., has suffered from defective sight and hearing, but he fell into the hold of a vessel the other day, and now sees and hears as well as anybody. The shock did it, but he thinks it a rough remedy.

The Chief Engineer of New-Orleans has been aroused to unwonted activity by an anonymous letter informing him that it is "the firm resolve of the Internationalists to lay waste three cities—New-York, Cincinnati, and New-Orleans."

Replying to a note of inquiry, Congressman Walls, of Florida, writes: "You and the proud people of our fair State are informed that I do not intend to be a candidate for the United States Senate under any circumstances upon my own responsibility."

Samuel and Sarah Hall, of Grafton, Mass., celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding a few days ago. They are each eighty-six years old, and have twelve children, whose Christian names, like their own, all begin with S, the name of the youngest being Sufficient.

If one may credit the Chicago *Tribune*, the snow on the line of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, on Saturday last, was deep. It says the track-clearers in several places encountered drifts so high that they stepped over the tops of the telegraph poles easily.

The Sheriff of San Francisco was approached, the day before a recent execution, by a woman who said she was subject to constant annoyance from the spirit of her deceased husband, and wanted to persuade the condemned man to look him up immediately upon his arrival in the spirit-world, and prevail upon him to desist.

The recent great storms in the West are moving Eastern journals to suggest that their discontented people might, after all, do as well by remaining at home, where, they contend, the effort, self-denial, and earnest purpose, necessary to success in the West, will accomplish as great results, as a general rule.

Hon. John Tyler, Jr., has withdrawn as a candidate for United States Senator in Florida, saying that his name was not bestowed upon him to become a political shuttlecock, to be bandied about to suit the selfish pleasure and purposes of others, and to be knocked backward and forward according to the chances of a petty and contemptible game."

The wife of Gov. A. P. K. Safford, of Arizona, has sued for a divorce on the ground of abandonment. A San Francisco paper suggests that the Governor has been so intent upon his battle with the Apaches that he has had no time to devote to domestic duties; but the same paper adds: "Mrs. Safford is young, intellectual, high-bred, and delicately sensitive, while the Governor—well, the Governor is not."

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that the Wallkill National Bank was all ready to reorganize after the defalcations, and to start anew, with a cashier whose references and history were highly satisfactory; but one unlucky evening one of the subscribers saw the cashier enter a public billiard-saloon; suspicions were aroused; then came hesitation and doubt, and finally the withdrawal of some of the subscriptions and the breaking up of the whole plan.

MR. BOUTWELL'S LOAN.

The Senior Member of the Firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. Before the Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The following is the statment of Mr. Morton, senior member of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., bankers, of New-York, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House in regard to Mr. Boutwell's loan:

Mr. Morton remarked that the Secretary of the Treasury had expressed a desire that he (Mr. Morton) should say something to the Committee in regard to the loan.

The Chairman—We presume that you understand the plan under which the $165,000,000 are funded. Do you know of any better way of effecting the loan of the balance of the five per cents. under existing law?

Mr. Morton—I do not know of any other method of negotiating a Government loan, except by bankers.

The Chairman—Can you suggest any change in the method?

Mr. Morton—I do not know that I can.

The Chairman—Do you know of any alteration in the law that would be desirable for the purpose of effecting the balance of the loan?

Mr. Morton—I do not.

The Chairman—Do you think it advisable, all things considered, to proceed with the loan to the extent of the balance of the $500,000,000?

Mr. Morton—I do not know of any better method that can be adopted at present, unless Congress would choose to change the rate of commission.

Mr. Kelley—You mean by changing it, increasing it?

Mr. Morton—Yes; under the last negotiation the interest accruing on the five per cent. bonds, until the maturity of the call of the five-twenties, accrued to the benefit of the syndicate of the parties negotiating the bonds as interest commission.

The Chairman—Instead of that what would you suggest?

Mr. Morton—I do not think I would suggest anything instead of it.

Mr. Burchard—How can the negotiation be made without paying as high a commission, direct or indirect?

Mr. Morton—I do not know how it can be.

Mr. Burchard—Suppose the direct commission is increased to one and three-quarters per cent., being equal to one-half per cent. commission and one and one-quarter per cent. for three months interest on the five per cent. bonds.

Mr. Morton—That would not reduce the cost of the negotiation to the Government.

Mr. Burchard—But could not the same machinery be used as at present, with the payment of this additional commission?

Mr. Morton—Precisely. Some gentlemen have argued that the Government should wait for buyers to come to the Treasury Department for the conversion of their bonds. In my opinion the Government would have to wait for a long time before it would make any conversion of six per cent. bonds into five per cent. bonds.

Mr. Maynard—The money markets of the world do not justify such an expectation?

Mr. Morton—It is not the custom. It would be like a Lowell manufacturer waiting for consumers to come to him. Machinery must be used in the negotiation of national securities as well as of other business.

Mr. Maynard—When this proposition to place the balance of the loan by a syndicate was made, what was the general feeling on the part of the banking community as to the feasibility and the ultimate success of the undertaking?

Mr. Morton—It was supposed to be very doubtful.

The Chairman—Were you a member of that syndicate?

Mr. Morton—I was not.

The Chairman—Do you propose to be a member of the new syndicate?

Mr. Morton—I dare say.

Mr. Maynard—If you had thought that the last syndicate scheme was one that promised success, and if you had been offered to have been admitted into it would you have accepted the offer?

Mr. Morton—The offer was made to us, but we declined it for certain reasons. We had very much doubt as to the success of the negotiation in the hands of a new house in Europe, and there has been no time since that loan was made, up to the present moment, when the parties who bought the bonds could get their money back.

Mr. Kerr—You propose now to become a party to the next syndicate?

Mr. Morton—We do.

Mr. Kerr—State on what general principles, outside of this mere machinery that you have been talking about, you think it advantageous to the country to put its loans upon the markets of the world in that way—through an agency.

Mr. Morton—I do not think there is any other way for any Government to make a successful negotiation unless it pays a high price for money. During our war, when our bonds were selling in Europe at forty or fifty cents on the dollar, there was no necessity for such an agency. So too the French Government, during the Empire, made a popular loan. But with very rare exceptions all national loans were made through bankers in London, or bankers who have connections with the principal money centres in Europe. The French Government could never have raised money under its last loan without the aid of powerful houses like the Barings, Rothschilds and others—there are so many manipulations of the market when a Government is not familiar with. For instance, take this present loan of the United States, you cannot of course sell your bonds at ninety-one in London when the market for the existing bonds is only ninety. They must be manipulated.

Mr. Kerr—That is part of the trade?

Mr. Morton—That is part of the trade.

Mr. Beck—State whether or not, in the present condition of the money market, men have lost money on the last purchase of United States bonds?

Mr. Morton—Yes, I have said that there has been no time since the negotiation was made, up to the present moment, when the parties who purchased the bonds could have resold them without loss. I think that the success of a new negotiation would depend altogether upon the character of the parties who undertook it, their strength and influence.

Mr. Beck—What interest would parties have in undertaking this new negotiation, if they lost money on what they have already done? Will not that loss place the Government in a disadvantageous position in regard to putting the loan on the market?

Mr. Morton—That would depend altogether upon who undertook it. The money that the Government seeks to reach is cheap money—trust funds, and the like, that seek a safe investment.

Mr. Kelley—As I understand it, it is like the advice given by Shakespeare in the play of "The Merchant of Venice," when he makes —— say: "I have often, when I lost an arrow, regained it by shooting another the self-same way."

Mr. Burchard—But these are different parties.

Mr. Kelley—I know they are, but the principle seems to be the same.

Mr. Maynard (to Mr. Morton)—You are the head of the house of Morton, Bliss & Co., I presume?

Mr. Morton—Yes.

Mr. Maynard—I would like to know whether these new five per cents are coming back to New-York in the ordinary course of financial operations.

Mr. Morton—At certain periods during the last year they have come back, but not to a large extent.

Mr. Maynard—Have they come back to the extent that they have been really needed for the establishment of new national banks?

Mr. Morton—It is difficult to answer that question; they come back in scattered parcels, but not to any great extent; in fact, there has been no active demand for them here; our people here, except for banking purposes, are not satisfied to pay 110 or 112 for five per cent. bonds; to my mind the success of the negotiation depends upon how influential and powerful a syndicate can be made; a combination with three or four of the most influential houses in Europe would make almost anything a success; they have such a following and prestige that people will take anything they offer, as they feel they certainly can sell at profit that which with other houses would attract very little attention.

Mr. Burchard—Do you think that the negotiations can be made successful under the present law, which allows one-half per cent. commission and three months' interest on the five per cents, amounting to one and one-quarter per cent. more, as it would be if there was a direct commission of one and three-quarters per cent. allowed?

Mr. Morton—I do not know that anything would be gained by making it a direct commission instead of the old arrangement.

Mr. Burchard—You think that the old arrangement would be as satisfactory to the community as if a direct commission of one and three-quarters per cent. were allowed?

Mr. Morton—I think so; the only objection to it is that it is necessary to work through the national banks, while in the other way it could be done directly with the Treasury Department.

Mr. Burchard—Do you think that the negotiation can be made on the plan of allowing one and three-quarters per cent. to the public generally.

Mr. Morton—No; I do not think it could be done. The bankers have a great many people to divide with, and no Government can negotiate a loan on so small a commission as that.

Mr. Burchard—Then, in your opinion, the offering of a commission of one and three-quarters per cent. to the public would not affect the negotiation of the loan or the conversion of six per cents into fives?

Mr. Morton—I do not think it would. I do not think you can place five per cents in this country, except as a basis for banking.

Mr. Burchard—The advantage of the syndicate arrangement was that it gave this one and a quarter per cent. indirect commission to those who went into it?

Mr. Morton—Yes.

Mr. Burchard—And did not offer it to the public generally?

Mr. Morton—Exactly.

Mr. Burchard—And you think that through that means the loan can be effected, while it cannot be otherwise?

Mr. Morton—Yes; I think there is no doubt of that. The late French five per cent. loan was negotiated at a little over 80. The Russian five per cents are now a little over 90 in the London market, while ours are selling at par, (91 being equivalent to par,) so that our bonds are selling at a higher price than the bonds of any European Government except the English consols. I do not know that there would be any advantage in changing the existing terms into a direct commission, the precedent having been already made.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Pacific Mail.... 71⅜	100 Erie Railroad.... 60⅝
100 do....b3. 71⅜	300 do.... 60⅝
1000 do.... 71⅜	100 do....s3. 60⅝
1100 do.... 71	150 do....b3. 60⅝
100 do....b3. 71	200 do.... 60¾
400 do.... 70⅞	200 do.... 60⅞
100 do....s3. 70⅞	200 do....c. 60⅝
600 do.... 70⅞	100 do.... 61
400 Western Union.... 82⅝	100 do.... 60¾
300 do.... 82⅝	100 do.... 60¾
300 do....c. 82⅝	200 do.... 60⅝
100 do.... 82⅝	500 do.... 60⅝
600 do.... 82⅝	200 do.... 60⅝
200 do.... 82⅝	500 Lake Shore.... 92⅝
200 do.... 82⅝	100 do.... 92⅝
100 do....b3. 82⅝	100 N. Y. C. & Hud....101⅞
700 do.... 82⅝	100 do....101⅞
300 do.... 82⅝	200 do....102⅛
100 do.... 82⅝	500 do....102
300 do....c. 82⅝	200 do....s3.102
100 do.... 82⅝	100 Bos., H. & Erie.c. 8⅝
100 Mariposa L. & M. 21⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.... 46⅝
600 U. Pacific....s3. 35⅝	100 do.... 46⅝
300 do....c. 35⅝	800 do.... 46⅝
200 do.... 35⅝	100 do....b10. 46⅝
700 do.... 35⅞	100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 38⅛
100 Rock Island....111	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$2,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62.c 113⅝	$750 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 114⅛
15,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.s3.115	20,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.s3 115⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....c.113⅝	5,000 do....b3.115⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,500 Va. 6s, Cons.... 56	100 Pac.M.S.S. Co.b3. 71
10,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 22	100 do.... 70⅞
	500 do..bet. call. 70⅞
18,000 Mo. 6s.... 93	400 do....b3. 71
1,000 Alabama 8s.... 88	800 do.... 70⅞
1,000 Mich. 6s, '78.... 96	100 do....b4. 70⅞
1,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s,'83. 93	1100 do.... 70⅞
1,000 Erie 1st....101⅛	100 do.... 70⅞
1,000 Erie 2d.... 99½	100 do.... 70⅞
1,000 Erie 4th.... 96	1400 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.102
6,000 Harlem 1st....101	200 do....102⅛
5,000 C. & T. S.F.bds.100⅛	100 do....c.102
5,000 do....100⅛	100 do....102⅛
3,000 C., P. & A. old.. 97⅛	500 do....102
4,000 Cent. P. G. bds. 99⅛	100 do....s3.102
10,000 Cen.P.S. A.bds.110⅛	200 do....c.102
1,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 86⅜	100 do....101⅞
2,000 do.... 86⅜	20 do....101⅞
6,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G. 77½	200 do....101⅞
8,000 U. Pac. Ins. Inc. 78	300 do....c.101⅞
6,000 C. & N. W. C.... 92	200 N. J. Central R....101
1,000 Chi.& N.W. 1st.100	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 38⅛
500 do....Small. 95	200 do....c. 38⅛
3,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 87⅛	100 do.... 38⅛
2,000 C.& R I.& P.7s.101	300 do....s3. 38⅛
2,000 Morris & E. 2d. 98⅛	100 do.... 38⅛
6,000 P.,Ft.W.& C.2d. 95⅛	100 Erie Railroad.... 60⅞
10,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 92⅛	300 do..bet. call. 60⅞
3,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 85	200 do.... 60⅞
2,000 N. J. C.1st.new. 105⅛	100 do.... 60⅞
5,000 Mil.& St.P. 1st. 91⅛	500 do.... 60⅞
3,000 M. & St.P..I. D. 87	600 do....s3. 60⅞
3,000 C., C. & I. C.1st. 89⅛	500 do.... 60⅞
1,000 Tol.,P. & W.1st, West. Div.... 90⅛	1100 do.... 60⅞
	200 do.... 60⅞
10,000 Bost.,H.&E 1st. 42	600 do.... 60⅞
10,000 do.... 41⅛	1500 do.... 60⅞
2,000 North Mo. 1st.. 90⅛	800 do.... 60⅞
10 Hanover Bank....100	1000 do....s3. 60
10 Cent. Nat. Bank.. 91	100 do....b5. 60⅞
8 Fourth Nat. Bk....110	600 do.... 60⅞
300 At. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 13	100 Mich. Cen. R....108
100 Mar. L. & M. Co.. 23⅛	10 L. S. & M. S. R.... 92⅛
300 do..bet. call. 23	100 do..bet. call. 92⅛
100 do.... 24	100 do.... 92⅛
100 do....b30. 24⅛	100 do....b3. 92⅛
100 Mar.L. & M. Pf.. 31	300 do.... 92⅛
100 do....b. c.s60. 31⅛	100 do....s3. 92⅛
100 do.... 30	100 do.... 92⅛
200 New Cen. C...b. c. 47⅛	100 do....b3. 92⅛
100 A. M. U. Ex. b. c.. 69⅛	300 do.... 92⅛
100 U. S. Ex..b. c...s3. 79⅛	100 do.... 92⅛
100 do.... 79⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 77⅛
200 B. H. & E.b. c.c. 8⅝	100 do..bet. call. 77⅛
200 do.... 8⅝	50 Union Pac. R.... 35⅛
100 West. U. Tel.b. c. 82⅛	300 do....b. c. b3. 36
200 do.... 82⅝	500 do.... 36
300 do.... 82⅝	100 do....c. 36
200 do.... 82⅝	400 do....s3. 36
100 do.... 83	100 do.... 36⅛
100 do.... 83⅛	100 do.... 36⅛
300 do.... 83⅛	600 do.... 36⅛
200 do....s3. 83⅛	200 do.... 36⅛
300 do....b3. 83⅛	500 do....s3. 36⅛
100 do.... 83⅛	800 do.... 36⅛
200 do.... 83⅛	300 do.... 36⅛
200 do....c. 83⅛	200 do.... 35⅞
200 do.... 83⅛	800 do.... 36⅛
300 do.... 83⅛	1400 do.... 36⅛
100 do.... 83⅛	1900 do.... 36⅛
500 do.... 83⅛	500 do.... 36⅛
200 do....b3. 83⅛	100 do....c. 36⅛
100 do....c. 83⅛	200 do.... 36⅛
400 do.... 83⅛	23 Morris & Essex.... 90
500 do.... 83⅛	64 do.... 89⅛
200 do....s3. 83⅛	100 do..bet. call. 89⅛
1500 do.... 83⅛	100 Ohio & Miss R.... 46⅛
300 do.... 83⅛	1600 do..bet. call. 46⅛
100 do.... 83⅛	600 do....b3. 46⅛
300 Harlem Railroad..116	100 do.... 46⅛
100 Chi. & R. I. R....c.111	800 do.... 46⅛
100 do..bet. call.110⅛	200 do....b3. 46⅛
100 do....110⅛	700 do.... 46⅛
	1000 do.... 46⅛
33 N.Y.,N. H.& H.R.141	100 do....s60. 46⅛
240 Clev. & Pitts. G.... 90	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s. R., '81, x i....110⅞	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.115
	2,000 U. S. 6s Cur....114
19,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.114⅛	45,000 do....114⅛
10,000 do....114	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

500 Western Union.... 83⅛	100 Lake Shore....b3. 92⅛
1000 do.... 83	300 do.... 92⅛
100 do....b3. 83	200 do....s3. 92⅛
200 do.... 82⅛	400 Un. Pacific.... 36⅛
300 do....s3. 82⅛	100 do....b3. 36⅛
400 do.... 82⅛	100 do.... 36⅛
500 New Cen. Coal.... 47⅛	300 B., H. & Erie.... 8⅝
400 Pacific Mail.... 70⅞	100 Tol. & Wab.... 73⅛
200 do.... 70⅞	200 do.... 73⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud....101⅞	200 do.... 73⅛
1500 do....s3.101⅞	100 do.... 73
700 do....c.101⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.... 46⅛
500 do....101⅞	200 do....b3. 46⅛
200 Erie Railroad.... 60	200 do.... 46⅛
100 do....b3. 60	500 do.... 46⅛
100 do....s3. 60	100 do....b3. 46⅛
100 Rock Island....110⅝	700 do.... 46⅛
300 do....110⅝	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83 93	50 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 92⅛
3,000 C. Pac. G. bds.. 99⅛	400 do.... 92⅛
2,000 do.... 99⅛	100 do....b3. 92⅛
3,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st. 86⅜	200 Chi. & R. I....110⅛
8,000 do.... 86⅜	100 do....110⅛
7,000 do.... 86⅜	100 do....b. c. s3.110⅛
15,000 Un. Pac.10s,Inc 78	150 N. J. Cen....101
20,000 Bos.,H. & E.1st. 41⅛	100 do....101⅛
25,000 do.... 41	100 U. S. Ex....b. c. 79⅛
3,000 St. L. & I.M.1st. 89	200 Erie R....b. c. s3. 59⅞
1,000 do.... 98⅛	100 do.... 60
10 Metropolitan Bk..133	300 do.... 60⅛
400 New Cen. Coal.b.c 47	100 do.... 60⅛
10 West. Un. Tel.... 82⅛	200 do.... 60⅛
600 do..bet. call. 82⅛	200 do.... 60⅛
200 do....b3. 82⅛	100 do.... 60⅛
100 do....b10. 82⅛	100 do.... 60⅛
100 do....s3. 82⅛	100 do....b3. 61
200 do.... 82	100 do.... 61
100 do.... 83⅛	100 do.... 60⅞
1200 do.... 83⅛	100 C., C. & I. C.b.c.b3 38⅛
100 Mar. Pref.... 2½	1000 do.... 38⅛
100 Mar. L. & M...b. c. 22⅛	200 Un. Pacific...b. c. 36⅛
2000 Pacific Mail.b. c. 70⅞	500 do.... 36⅛
900 do.... 70⅞	700 do.... 36⅛
1800 do.... 70⅞	100 do....b3. 36⅛
2100 do.... 70⅞	300 do.... 36⅛
400 do.... 70	100 do....s3. 36⅛
1000 do.... 70⅞	400 do.... 35⅞
200 do....b60. 70⅞	1700 do.... 36⅛
100 do.... 70⅞	100 do....b30. 37
300 do.... 70⅞	100 do....b3. 36⅛
500 do.... 70⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 92⅛
300 do.... 70⅞	25 do.... 92⅛
600 do.... 70⅞	10 do.... 92⅛
100 do.... 70⅞	501 Morris & Essex.... 90
100 do.... 70⅞	100 Bos., H. & E. b. c. 8⅝
600 do.... 70⅞	200 do....c. 8⅝
300 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.101⅞	100 do.... 8⅝
700 do....102	100 Mo., Kan. & Tex.. 40
100 do....s3.102	1400 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 46⅛
100 do....102⅛	700 do....s3. 46⅛
84 do....101⅞	200 do.... 46⅛
100 Del., L. & W...b3. 95	100 do.... 46⅛
225 do.... 95	200 St. L. & Iron M.. 95
20 do.... 94⅞	

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$65,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65, new....114	900 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅛
	100 do....s3.102⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.116⅛	200 do....b3.102⅛
25,000 do....115⅛	1100 do....102⅛
25,000 U. S. Cur. 6s....114	300 do....b3.102⅛
100 New Cen. Coal.... 47⅛	1100 do....102⅛
100 do....s3. 47⅛	500 do....102⅛
200 do.... 47⅛	900 Erie Railroad.... 60⅞
100 Rock Island....110⅞	500 do.... 60⅞
100 do....110⅞	400 do....s3. 60⅞
100 West. Union...b3. 83⅛	200 do.... 60⅞
500 do.... 83⅛	600 do.... 60⅞
500 do.... 83⅛	500 do....b3. 60⅞
500 do.... 83⅛	900 Union Pacific.... 36⅛
1000 do.... 83⅛	100 do....b3. 37
300 do....b3. 83⅛	600 do.... 36⅛
400 do.... 83⅛	50 do.... 37
2200 do.... 83⅛	100 do....s3. 36⅛
200 do.... 83⅛	700 do.... 36⅛
500 do....b5. 83⅛	100 do.... 36⅛
200 do....b3. 83⅛	300 do....b3. 37
100 do....b3. 83⅛	100 do.... 36⅛
100 do.... 83⅛	300 do.... 36⅛
100 do.... 83⅛	100 do....s3. 36⅛
200 do....b3. 83⅛	200 do....s3. 36⅛
100 do....b3. 83⅛	100 do.... 36⅛
200 Pacific Mail.... 70⅞	100 Lake Shore....b5. 92⅛
100 do.... 70⅞	200 do.... 92⅛
100 do.... 70⅞	400 do.... 92⅛
1000 do.... 70⅞	600 do.... 92⅛
1900 do.... 70⅞	100 St. Paul.... 52⅛
2400 do.... 70⅞	200 Tol. & W. ab.... 73
100 do....b3. 70⅞	1200 Bost.. H. & E.... 8⅝
200 do....b30. 70⅞	100 do....b3. 8⅝
900 do.... 70⅞	200 do.... 8⅝
3400 do.... 70⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.... 46⅛
1600 do....s3. 70	400 do....b3. 46⅛
200 do....b3. 70⅞	200 do....s3. 46⅛
300 do.... 70⅞	100 do.... 46⅛
4700 do.... 70	700 do.... 46⅛
3100 do.... 69⅞	1500 do.... 46⅛
700 do....s3. 69⅞	200 C., C. & I. C.... 38⅛
1350 do.... 70	500 do.... 38⅛
100 North-western Pf. 88	900 do.... 38⅛

THURSDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

Money has been in better supply for Street use, and the prevailing rates on call have been 6@7 ₱ cent., generally 7 ₱ cent. to the Stock Exchange firms, whose wants have been met with comparative promptness at the current figure. The Cable advices reported no change in the Bank of England rates, while noting an increase in the Specie reserve of the institution. Consols and United States Securities were quoted firmer in the London Market, with a slight depression in Erie Shares there. The local discount business has been somewhat freer, with a more satisfactory inquiry reported for the best grades of Commercial paper, which were rated at from 8@12 ₱ cent per annum. The City Bank currency exchanges at the Clearing-house were $117,635,759, and the resulting currency balances, $3,612,562.

Gold was quoted stronger, on a fairly active speculative movement, which was said to have derived some strength from the reports of the San Domingo negotiations. The range of the price was from 112¼@112⅜, closing firmly at 112⅜@112½. The Customs drain was over half a million. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were $42,277,000. Government disbursed $366,000 in coin, on interest account, through the local office. Only the sum of $7,600 was paid out in redemption of retired Five-twenties. There were bids received at the Sub-Treasury to the amount of $4,915,500 for the advertised million of Government Gold. The million was awarded to the Messrs. C. Unger & Co. at 112.52½. In the Foreign Exchanges, rather more buoyancy was noted, with a moderate amount of actual dealings, on the basis of $109½@109¾ for prime Sixty Day Sterling Bills, and 110¼@110⅜ for Sight Drafts on London, though some banking firms were asking ⅛ above these figures.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16. 1873.

Gold receipts	$884,428 35
Gold payments	315,487 93
Gold balance	36,827,553 80
Currency receipts	206,312 30
Currency payments	463,043 97
Currency balance	19,642,773 38
Customs	524,000 00

The Public Funds were quoted stronger, and a livelier investment call was noted for the favorite gold-bearing issues, the offerings of which were on a restricted scale. For the older Railway Mortgage Loans, there was also some increase of demand from investment sources, on a generally steady basis as to values. Central Pacific Sixes were selling to a fair extent at the current prices of 99½@99¾; and the First Mortgages of the Union Pacific were in request at 86⅜@86½. State Bonds were comparatively tame. On the Railway and Miscellaneous Share line there was not much show of animation, and the brokers complained of the dullness. There were some fluctuations on the more prominent of the speculative favorites, but the changes were not important in any instance. Bank Stocks were very lightly dealt in. The general market closed quite irregularly, with Pacific Mail quoted weak. At the close of business the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night:

Closing Quotations—JAN. 16.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	112½	112
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115¼	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	115¼	115¼
American Gold	112½	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅞	102⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅝	110⅞
North-west Common	81	81
Pacific Mail	71	70
St. Paul Preferred	77	77½
St. Paul Common	52½	52¼
Ohio and Mississippi	43½	46⅜
Western Union Telegraph	82⅞	83½
Erie	60⅝	60⅞
Union Pacific	35⅞	36¼
Lake Shore	92¼	92½
C., C. and Indiana Central	38⅛	38⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73½	73
North-west Preferred	88½	88
Hannibal and St. Joseph	47	47

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....115⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....113⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....116	5-20 reg., '67....114⅛
5-20 reg., '62....113⅛	5-20 coup., '67....115⅛
5-20 coup., '62....114	5-20 coup., '68....115
5-20 reg., '64....113⅛	10-40 reg....110⅞
5-20 coup., '64....114⅛	10-40 coup....111
5-20 reg., '65....113	5s coup., '81....111⅛
5-20 coup., '65....115⅛	6s Currency....114
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....113⅛	

And the following for the State Securities:

Tennessee 6s, old.... 79	Texas 10s, '76.... 73
Tennessee 6s, new.... 79	Ohio 6s, '81....101
Va. 6s, Consol. Bonds. 55⅛	Ohio 6s, '86....102
Va. 6s, Def. Bonds.... 15	Illinois Coupon 6s,'77. 95
North Carolina 6s.old. 33⅛	Illinois Coupon 6s,'79. 95
North C. 6s, N.C.R.C. 58	Michigan 6s, '73.... 95
North Carolina 6s, new 15	Michigan 6s, '78.... 95
S. Car. 6s,Jan.& July 22	Michigan 6s, '83.... 95
S. Car. 6s,April & Oct. 24⅛	N. Y. Reg. B. Loan..104⅛
Missouri 6s.... 92⅛	N. Y. 6s C. L., '73....106
Mo. 6s,H.& St.Jo.Iss. 90	N. Y. 6s C. L., '74....106
Mo. Asylum Bonds.... 91⅛	N. Y. 6s C. L., '75....106
Louisiana 6s.... 50	N. Y. 6s C. L., '77....106
Louisiana 6s, new.... 45	N. Y. 6s C. L., '78....106
Connecticut 6s....100	N. Y. 5s C. L., '74....103
Rhode Island 6s....100	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96	..
City 6s, new	100⅛	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	122½	122⅞
Pennsylvania Central	57	57⅛
Reading	114	114⅛
Lehigh Valley	60	60⅛
Catawissa Preferred	44⅛	44½
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅝	28
Northern Central	38	..
Lehigh Navigation	38½	38⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	92	..

The Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New-Rochelle have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on and after Feb. 1, at their New-York office, No. 1 Cortlandt-street.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Wood & Davis, relative to Morris and Essex loan.

The publishers of the *Commercial & Financial Chronicle* have issued the initial number of their promised new monthly, entitled the *Railway Monitor*, in form and typography closely resembling the *Chronicle* itself, but in the make up of its textual matter wholly devoted to railway interests. The first monthly issue makes a very creditable appearance.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000 they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 90 to 90½. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ WE HAVE FOR SALE the small amount remaining of the Seven per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, whose net earnings are largely in excess of interest upon its bonded debt. For particulars apply to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

☞ THE COUPONS on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA due Jan. 15, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of W. B. Shattuck & Co., No. 23 Nassau-st. C. C. GILMAN, President.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.... 4	Leather, sides.... 6,248
Cotton, bales.... 1,315	Oil-cake, pks.... 671
Dried Fruit, pks.... 9	Pork, pks.... 1,820
Eggs, bbls.... 256	Beef, pks.... 152
Flour, bbls.... 5,201	Cut-meats, pks.... 3,280
Wheat, bushels.... 3,060	Grease, pks.... 97
Corn, bushels.... 11,800	Lard, pks.... 2,896
Oats, bushels.... 16,525	Stearine, pks.... 13
Malt, bushels.... 1,200	Butter, pks.... 1,433
Barley, bushels.... 7,500	Cheese, pks.... 2,025
Grass-seed, bags.... 598	Tallow, pks.... 35
Beans, bbls.... 265	Dressed Hogs, No.... 1,125
Corn-meal, bbls.... 200	Tobacco, hhds.... 7
Corn-meal, bags.... 600	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.... 22
Hemp, bales.... 20	Whisky, bbls.... 454
Hops, bales.... 174	Wool, bales.... 349

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Java, for Liverpool—102 bbls. Apples, 465 pks. Tobacco, 20 bales Jalap, 66 cases Rubber, 6 cases Oil Peppermint, 7,690 bushels Wheat, 683 bales Cotton, 337 boxes Bacon, 154 tcs. Lard, 35 hhds. Tobacco, 18 cases Silk-worm Eggs.

By the brig Alexandra, for Alexandria—8,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Jacob, for Cork and orders—34,285 bushels Corn.

By the bark Nordkyn, for London—3,639 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 500 cases Refined Petroleum, 209 cases Spirits Turpentine.

By the bark Hudson, for Cadiz—170,280 Staves.

By the bark Catherina, for Marseilles—1,635 tcs. Lard, 200 Hides, 392 hhds. Tallow, 65 bales Cotton, 190 boxes Bacon, 30 hhds. Tobacco, 45 boxes Shoulders, 3 hhds. Grease, 21,020 Staves.

By the steamer Cimbria, for Hamburg—38 pks. Machinery, 1,067 tcs. Lard, 1,338 boxes Bacon, 7 cases Cigars, 2,611 bags Clover-seed, 60 hhds. Tallow, 741 cases Sewing-machines, 16 bales Leather, 3 cases Human Hair, 1,000 boxes Extract, 2,001 sides Leather, 5 bales Fur, 525 bdls. Hides, 10 pks. Hair, 15 bbls. Guts, 60 pks. Trunks, 789 bales Tobacco, 25 bbls. Beef, 35 pks. Beef.

And from Philadelphia, by the bark Sampa, for Cork or Falmouth for orders—42,690 bushels Mixed Corn.

COFFEE—In view of the reported destruction of the Erie steam ship and cargo, the few holders here in control of the bulk of the available supply of Rio and Santos Coffee were today seemingly unwilling to offer supplies freely, and have been claiming an advance of 1c.@1½c. ₱ lb. on the recent figures, which had the effect of preventing active dealings from first hands, though the demand was more urgent. There were 4,207 bags Rio by the Asteria, 506 bags do by the Merrimac, 423 bags do. by the A. Prendergast, and 4,060 bags do. by the Auguste, placed before the receipt of the telegram advising of the loss of the Erie, at full former rates. Today's sales embraced 1,382 bags Rio by the F. H. Jennings (a resale) at 19¾c., as against 18¾c., gold, realized for the same lot from first hands on the 8th inst., and 3,600 bags Rio by the Sjogasten, at Hampton Roads, on private terms, the market closing quite strong and excited, with quotations, however, altogether too irregular to be reported satisfactorily. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, this evening, is given as only 30,939 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 48,637 bags. In the jobbing line a quick trade is noted, at a rather sharp rise in values, with the advantage at the close in favor of sellers. Business in other kinds has been impeded by the very scant offerings available and the extreme prices claimed; 4,000 bags Native Ceylon, by the Skimmer of the Waves, were sold, to arrive, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been dull for early delivery, with prices favoring purchasers. Sales, 1,319 bales, (of which 140 bales were to arrive,) including 672 bales to shippers, 642 bales to spinners, and 5 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been less activity noted, with contracts for the early months quoted about as before, and for the later month, 1-16c. higher. Sales have been made of 9,000 bales, (of which 2,800 bales last evening and 6,200 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 19⅝c.; February, 19¾c.; March, 20c.; April, 20 5-16c.; May, 20¾c.; June, 21⅛c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 19.62c.; February, 19.70c.; March, 20c.; April, 20.38c.; May, 20.73c.; June, 21.20c. The receipts at this port today were 1,315 bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 21,965 bales, and thus far this week 108,519 bales, against 103,951 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1,971,152 bales, against 1,681,630 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅜	18	18⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅜	19	19⅜	19⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Low Middling	19⅝	19⅝	20	20⅛
Middling	20⅛	20⅜	21	21⅛
Good Middling	22⅛	22½	22¾	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather less active since our last, owing, partly, to the comparatively scant offerings of really desirable grades, especially of shipping and trade extras, and the very firm view of holders, which have impeded operations, though a fair demand has been noted for home use, and a moderate call for export. Sales have been reported of 14,700 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 65, chiefly at $6 25@$6 60; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 15@$7 60, chiefly at $7 40@$7 60; good to extra choice do., $7 60@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 10@$7 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 60; fancy shipping Extra Western at $7 75@$8 25, ₱ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Rumors were current of extensive sales of shipping extras, for forward delivery, but they were not confirmed. Southern Flour has been held more firmly, on a limited offering, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported of 475 bbls., in lots, at from $8 20@$8 25 for very inferior to very choice shipping; $8 35@$12 50 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl. ....Oregon Flour has been in unusually good request, and 800 bbls. choice extra have been purchased at $10 ₱ bbl., showing firmness .... California Flour has been in moderate demand, and quoted at from $9 50@$10 ₱ bbl. Sales, 175 bbls. ....Rye Flour has been firm and in request at $4 75@$6 50 for inferior to fancy, ₱ bbl. Sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$6 50 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been quiet since our last at $3 25@$3 50 for Yellow Western, $3 30@$3 50 for White do., and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 200 bbls....Bag Meal has been very dull at $1 17@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 60....Oat-meal at $5 75@$8 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in limited request within the range of from $3 45@$3 70 for State, and $3 75@$3 85 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—There has been a freer movement noted in Spring Wheat, chiefly on export account, at firm prices for desirable samples, which have been offered quite moderately. Winter Wheat has been in some request at uniform rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at $1 65@$1 68 for good to prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 56 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed; $1 53@$1 54½ for No. 3 Spring, chiefly $1 53½@$1 54½, afloat; $1 45@$1 50 for inferior Spring in lots; $1 85@$1 88 for Red Western; $1 95 for Amber Western; and $2 05 for White Genesee....Corn has been steady, but inactive, the demand from all sources having been limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 48,500 bushels at 65½c.@66¾c. for inferior to choice old mixed Western, in lots, afloat; 62½c.@64c. for old do. do., in store; 65½c.@66c. for new mixed do.; 67c. for Yellow Western....Rye has been inactive, within the former range....Barley has been dull since our last, the dealings having been confined to small amounts at $1@$1 05 for Western, and 90c. for State....Barley-malt in light demand at unchanged figures....New Oats have been less freely dealt in, but have been held with firmness; desirable lots in light stock; sales, 40,000 bushels at 50c.@52½c. for Mixed Western, the latter rate for choice; 48½c.@51c. for Black do., and 50c.@55c. for very poor to prime White State and Western, in lots....Feed has been in rather more request at from $22@$25 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet at unchanged prices.

HEMP—There has been a limited call for Hemp at former figures. Jute has been dull but steady. Jute Butts have been in fairly active demand but at rather easier rates; 2,400 bales sold at 2c., currency, cash.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been purchased to the extent of 230 bbls., in lots, at 68c.@71c. ₱ gallon; market firm. Other kinds dull and unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet but steady, with Strained quoted at $3 85; sales, 5,0 bbls. on private terms; also 400 bbls. No. 1 at $4 25@$4 37½ ₱ 280 lbs. ....Tar in light request at former figures....Spirits Turpentine much firmer and wanted; sales, 350 bbls. merchantable, at 63c., now quoted at 63½c.; 100 bbls. shipping at 64c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very dull and heavy, quoted nominally at 9c., in bulk....Refined has been quoted down to 22c. for prompt delivery, on a dull market. A contract for 2,000 bbls. was reported as having been settled, at 21c. For forward delivery, sales were reported of 30,000 bbls., February to March, inclusive, opening at 23c., and closing at 22c.; and 6,000 bbls., May and June deliveries, at 22c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 28c., asked for full lots.... Refined, at Philadelphia, nominally, 22c. asked.... Naphtha dull, lower, and very irregular....Creek quotations down to $2 10@$2 20 on the roads, and $2 30@$2 35 at Oil City.

PROVISIONS—The Pork movement has been extremely limited and prices have favored buyers, with sales reported, for early delivery, of only 200 bbls. Old Mess at $13 25; and 20 bbls. New do. at $13 70 ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, sales were reported of only 250 bbls. New Mess, January option, at Chicago, at $11 85 ₱ bbl....Of Pork Tongues, 50 half bbls.: sold at $7 50 ₱ half bbl....Dressed Hogs have been steady, and inquired for moderately at 5¾c.@6¾c. for City, and 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for Western....Cut-meats have been quiet, but stiffly held. The very meagre offering of stock has been against free dealings. Sales have been reported of 1,700 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9¾c.@10c., 850 Smoked Hams at 11¼c.@11¾c., 600 Smoked Shoulders at 6¾c., 100 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15 lbs. at 10c., 150 tcs. do., extra heavy, at 9¼c., 23,000 lbs. Bellies at 7c.@7¼c. for extra heavy averages, in bulk. And for prompt delivery at Chicago, 250 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 4c. ₱ lb. We quote: Pickled Hams at 8¾c.@10¼c.; Shoulders at 5¼c.@5¾c., and Bellies at 7c.@8¼c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5¼c.@5¾c.; Smoked Hams at 10¾c.@12¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c., ₱ lb....There has been a livelier trade noted in Bacon, at steadier prices for Short Clear, but somewhat less firm rates for Long Clear, the offerings of the latter being quite free. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 boxes Long Clear on private terms; 150 boxes do., said to have been placed at 6⅞c.; 1,785 boxes do., in lots, at 6⅞c.@7c.; 580 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; 500 boxes Short Clear, January, at 7¼c.; 250 boxes Long Clear, February, at 6⅞c., and 400 boxes Long and Short Clear, March, at 7⅛c. And for Chicago delivery, 400 boxes Short Clear, prompt, at 6⅞c.; 700 boxes Long and Short Clear at 6 1-16c.; and 500 boxes Short Rib and Long Clear, January, on private terms,—quoted at 6c....Lard has been in more urgent demand for prompt and forward delivery, and, under more favorable Western advices, prices have been again quoted stronger with sales reported for early delivery of 500 tcs. Western Steam at 8¼c.; 160 tcs. do., from dock, at 8c.; 550 tcs. Western Kettle at 8⅛c.@8¼c., the inside rate from dock; 350 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8c.; 650 tcs. No. 1 City, in lots, at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; and 150 tcs. No. 1 Western at 7¾c.@8c. And for forward delivery, here, 250 tcs. City Steam and Kettle, February option, reported at 8¼c.; 500 tcs. Western Steam, January option, at 8 3-16c., generally at 8¼c.; 2,750 tcs. do., February, at 8¼c.; 5,000 tcs. do., March, at 8 7-16c.@8⅜c., mainly at 8⅜c.; 2,000 tcs. do., April, at 8½c.@8⅝c., closing @8⅝c., asked; 400 tcs. Western Kettle, February, at 8⅜c.; and 1,000 tcs. choice Western Refined, April option, at 8¾c. ₱ lb. And for Chicago delivery, 400 tcs. Western Steam, January option at 7 3-16c.; 250 tcs. do., February, at 7¼c.; and 250 tcs. do., March, on private terms, quoted at 7.40c.@7.50c....Beef products have been quiet, but without further changes as to values. We quote within the range of from $9@$11 75 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do. ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $21@$23 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $28@$31 for Extra India Mess....Beef Hams have been in moderate request at former figures, ranging from $30@$32 ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Texas sold at $30 ₱ bbl. Also 40 bbls. Texas Beef Tongues at $25 ₱ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs in demand and generally firm, within the former range as to prices. Desirable stocks offered rather sparingly.

RICE—Has been in fair demand and firm. We quote Carolina at $8@$9, the latter rate for choice; Patna, $7 25@$7 75; Rangoon, $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEED—Clover has been in moderate demand and about steady; 650 bags good sold, in lots, at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy slow of sale, but nominally unchanged in price. Calcutta Linseed dull, but held firmly; some sales were rumored, but without reliable particulars.

SUGARS—Raw have shown rather more steadiness, on the basis of previous quotations, with a moderately-active inquiry noted for supplies, mostly on refining account. Sales have been reported of 261 hhds. new crop Cuba Muscovado, about strict fair Refining, (the first invoice of new placed this season,) at 9⅛c.; 600 hhds. Martinique at 8⅝c.; and 361 boxes low grade Clayed Havana at 9c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars steady, on a moderate trade. Quotations as in our last.

TALLOW, &c—Of Tallow 85,000 lbs. common to prime sold at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; and small lots of very choice, in tierces, at 8⅞c.; market firm. Of Grease, 20 tons sold at 6 5-16c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are meeting with more favor from buyers, and prices are quoted firm; 1,300 half chests Green were placed on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been quoted lower, on a moderate trade; 450 bbls. sold at 93c. ₱ gallon

WOOL—Though there has been no general activity apparent, a pretty fair inquiry has been noted for supplies, partly on manufacturing account, though the bids from this source have not been quite up to the views of holders, who are confident in their views, and indisposed to urge their supplies on the market, anticipating an early revival of business....From Boston the report is of a firm market, with a good demand for desirable fleeces. The Boston *Shipping List* of Wednesday says: "The recent transactions in this market have considerably reduced our stock, and supplies from the interior are falling off. The sales have been at 67c.@68c. for good lines of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, up to 70c.@75c. for XXX and picklock. The supply of Cape Wool in Boston and New-York has been reduced to about 6,000,000 lbs., which, reduced to clean Wool, would amount to but a few days' consumption for our mills, and we cannot look for any considerable supplies of foreign clothing Wool for some months at least. The position of the market is, therefore, quite strong for all clothing Wools, and the prospects of the trade are encouraging. Pulled Wool has been in fair demand from 50c.@70c. for supers and X, and some very choice Maine super as high as 75c. ₱ lb."

FREIGHTS—A moderate movement has been reported in the way of berth freight, chiefly in the line of Provision and Grain engagements, with some irregularity as to rates. In the chartering line, a good inquiry was noted for vessels for the Petroleum trade, with a moderate call for vessels for Grain and Cotton, at essentially unaltered figures. Suitable tonnage was comparatively scarce....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, include, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, at 7½d.; 16,000 bushels Grain, at 7½d. for Wheat and 7d. for Corn, ₱ bushel; 200 bbls. Turpentine Residuum, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 470 pks. Tobacco on private terms. Also, a ship with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d.; and a bark with do. from Galveston, at ⅝d. ₱ lb.; and four ships, 1,382, 1,293, 1,223, and 887 tons, and a bark, 489 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco on private terms....For London, by sail, 20 tons Grease, at 30s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 334 tons, hence, with 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 8s. 3d., or, if direct, at 8s.; a British bark, 361 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. privileges extending to the United Kingdom and the Continent; a Norwegian bark, 300 tons, and another, 269 tons, (both to arrive some weeks hence,) hence, with Grain, at 7s. ₱ quarter, and option of Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; also, a British ship, 899 tons, with Grain, from Baltimore, on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 250 tcs. Lard and 400 boxes Bacon at 42s. 6d; 25 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 41s. 3d....For Bremen, by sail, 40 boxes Bacon at 42s. 6d.; 15 casks Fruit at 50s....For Hamburg, by sail, 200 tcs. Lard at 45s., and by steam, 500 tons Heavy Goods, chiefly Provisions, at 55s.; 1,070 tcs. Lard, 1,335 boxes Bacon, 800 pks. Tobacco, 2,600 bags Clover-seed, 60 hhds. Tallow, and 4,500 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates....For Stettin, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard at 45s. ₱ ton....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ₱ lb....For Rotterdam, by sail, 1,600 tcs. Lard at 45s.; and by steam, 350 boxes Bacon at 55s.@57s. 6d.; 300 bags Clover-seed at 45s.; and 47 bales Tobacco at $2....For Revel, two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ₱ lb....For Continental ports, direct, a German bark, 523 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s.; and, rumored, a British ship, with about 6,000 bbls. do., from do., on private terms....For a German Baltic port, direct, a German bark, 384 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. ₱ bbl.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—Cattle—The receipts today, including 15 cars reported to arrive, were 884 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,715 head, or 395 cars, against 205 cars for the same time last week. The market was moderately active at a strong ¼c. decline on yesterday's prices. Unfavorable news from the Eastern markets, the heavy receipts of the week, the scarcity of cars for shipping, and the report of a large number of Cattle being detained at Toledo and points further West for lack of cars were the causes of the decline. About 800 head were disposed of. Sales of 245 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,253 lbs. to 1,461 lbs., at $6@$7 25; 171 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,009 lbs. to 1,350 lbs., at $4 75@$6 50; 154 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,219 lbs. to 1,265 lbs., at $5 75@$6; 32 head Indiana Cows and Heifers, averaging 1,051 lbs., at $4 35; 15 head Ohio Oxen, averaging 1,475 lbs., at $4 87½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,800 head, against 12,600 head for the same time last week. The arrival of Canada Sheep and Lambs was very light. The market was fairly active at $6 50@$7 25 for Canada Sheep and Lambs; $5@$6 75 for Western Sheep; choice lots a shade higher. Sales of 1,606 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 80 lbs. to 104 lbs., at $5@$7 25; 1,206 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 84 lbs. to 110 lbs., at $5 37½@$7; 88 Canada Sheep, averaging 90 lbs., at $6 50; 173 Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 98 lbs. to 119 lbs., at $6 80@$7. Hogs—The receipts today were 5,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 22,800 head, against 23,900 head for the same time last week. The market was stiff, at yesterday's prices, with a light supply in the pens, and a scarcity of cars for shipping. Sales of heavy Hogs at $4 25@$4 35; light Hogs, ranging from 170 lbs. to 200 lbs., at $4 40@$4 50.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Flour—Demand good at full prices. Wheat active and higher, but unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 22, spot; $1 23½, February; No. 3 Spring, $1 07½@$1 08; rejected, 94c.@95c.; No. 1 Spring nominal. Corn quiet and a shade firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 30⅜c., spot; 30⅝c.@30¾c., February; Rejected, 27½c.@28c. Oats firm; No. 2, 25¼c.@25⅜c.; Rejected, 21½c.@22c. Rye steady for fresh; No. 2, 67½c.@68c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Fall, 69c.@70½c.; No. 3, 58½c.@60c. Provisions active and higher. Pork, $11 65@$11 70, spot; $12 25, March. Meats very strong. Green Hams, 7¾c. for 16 lb. averages; 8¼c. for 15 lb. averages. Lard in fair demand and higher at 7⅞c., spot. Bulk Meats steady: Shoulders, 3¾c.@3⅞c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅛c.@5⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 6c., all loose. Bacon very dull, and quiet, but firmly held. Dressed Hogs active and higher at $4 50@$4 60. Whisky quiet and unchanged; sales at 88½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—Hereafter during the season imports and exports will only be given once a week. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring held at $1 52; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 45; very few sales reported. Corn steady; sales in car lots, No. 2 at 53c.; Western on track at 52c. Oats nominal; No. 2 Western, 40c.; No. 2 Toledo, 42c.; but little doing. Barley strong, with an advancing tendency; sales 6,000 bushels two-rowed State at 79½c.; 5,000 bushels Western per sample at 79c.@80c.; Canada held at 90c.@95c.; No. 2 Western, 90c. Rye firm at 90c. Barley-malt quiet; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Western Winter, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—Flour strong at $8 15@$8 40. Wheat firm at $1 73@$1 75. Other grain steady. Butter steady. Pork steady; offerings light; sales at $12 50. Lard firmer; Steam, 7⅞c.@7⅞c.; Kettle, light offering, at 7⅝c.@7¾c. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 4c.@4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6c.@6⅛c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, 7¼c.@7⅝c. Green Meats firmer; Shoulders, 3⅛c.@3⅝c.; sales of light averages at 3¼c.; Clear Ribs, 5⅛c. Hams, 7½c.@9c. for 17 to 14-lb averages; sales of 16-lb averages at 8½c. Live Hogs firm for good; light Hogs dull; quoted, $3 80@$4 10, mostly at $3 90@$4 09; receipts, 11,000. Whisky active at 89c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Flour steady; sales, 1,300 bbls., at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White Winter; $10 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm, but quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 70. Corn steady at 60c. Barley firm and unchanged; Bay Quinte held at $1 06@$1 08. Corn-meal, $1 30 for bolted, $1 25 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—Flour in good demand, firm and unchanged. Grain firm; Wheat, $1 60@$1 70; Corn, 38c.@40c.; Oats, 30c.; Rye, 80c. Hogs quiet at $4@$4 15. Provisions active; prices easier. Pork, $12 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear-rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Dry-salted Hams, 12c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12¾c.@13c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c.@5⅝c.; Sides, $6 20@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; Clear Sides, $6 40@$6 50 ₱ cwt., loose; ⅜c. higher packed. Lard, 7⅞c.@8⅛. Whisky firm at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Petroleum dull; Crude, 14c.@14¼c.; Refined, 24c.@27c. Groceries nominally unchanged. Clover-seed very active at $9 25@$9 62½; Timothy, $2 05. Flour quiet, but firm; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $9. Wheat quiet, but firm; Red, $1 95@$2; No. 1 Spring, $1 71. Rye unchanged. Corn dull; new Yellow, 59c.@62c.; old do., 61c. Oats unchanged. Provisions active, but not quotably higher; old Mess Pork, $12; new do., $13 50@$13 75. Whisky, 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 29¼; No. 2, $1 23¾. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 26¾c. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 34½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 68½c. Barley excited; prices higher; No. Fall, 80c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Cotton—Demand slack; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 7,074 bales; gross, 7,390 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,653 bales; to the Continent, 1,679 bales; coastwise, 1,101 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 6,250 bales; stock, 163,011 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £214,000 during the past week.

11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¾; 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 90; New 5s, 89½ ex coupon. Erie Railway Shares, 48⅝.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 48⅞.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols closed at 92@92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92¼ for the account. American securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 48⅝.

PARIS, Jan. 16—P. M.—Rentes closed at 54f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

5 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; of sales, 6,800 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 14d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Jan. 16—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 10s. ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Jan. 16.—Petroleum, 51⅛f. for fine Pale American.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, when a proposal to utilize the salt water of the City for the extinguishing of fires, with the machinery for that purpose, at a cost of $250,000, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman Van Schaick moved that the Manhattan Market Company be permitted to light as many street-lamps as may be desired in Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, provided the work be done at the expense of the Company.

Alderman Ottendorfer moved a resolution directing the Controller to furnish the Board with the amount of appropriations for City purposes for 1873, and the amount of unexpended balance of $72,000 was adopted. A resolution was adopted to the effect that a joint committee consisting of three members of the Board of Aldermen and three members of the Assistant Board of Aldermen be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the alleged frauds committed in the building of the Eighteenth Ward market, and that all papers and documents relative to the subject be placed in the hands of the joint committee when appointed.

The resolution was adopted.

Permission was given to Augustin Daly to remove the ornamental lamp and sign, now placed at West Twenty-fourth-street, to his new theatre in Broadway, and to be erected on and over the sidewalk of that theatre, the expense thereof to be paid by Mr. Daly.

The Board ordered the printing of 2,000 copies of the Mayor's Message for public distribution.

A communication was received from Henry Alker, public administrator, containing a statement of the money received by him from commissions, the amount of costs, and the amount distributed, together with the date of letters of administration granted to him in each case in which he took charge of, and collected any effects in which he has administered in any estate during the year 1872. The administrator, in an explanatory letter, stated that the sum of $86,830 84 has been collected and deposited in the National Park Bank; $28,175 73 has been distributed to those entitled to receive it as next of kin or creditors.

There remained, on Jan. 1, 1872, $58,845 39 to the credit of the administrator.

It was stated that the National Park Bank had allowed four per cent. interest on deposits, and thereby saved the Administrators Bureau $1,808 28 during the year.

The Board then adjourned.

A Story of Unrequited Love and Cold Poison.

Yesterday Frederick Ernani, a native of France, aged about twenty-four years, was found sick in Grand-street, and taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house. He acknowledged that he had taken poison, whereupon the physician in attendance administered the proper antidotes with good effect. Ernani stated, in explanation, that while in France he had formed an attachment for a young girl, who, together with her mother, agreed to accompany him to this country. He purchased the three tickets for their passage, but, on the evening previous to the sailing of the vessel, the girl had him arrested and imprisoned on some trumped-up charge, and while he was in durance she and her mother had sailed for New-York with the tickets Ernani had bought. The young man was soon released, and followed the women on another vessel. He found the girl in Williamsburg and sought to have an interview with her, but she rudely repulsed him, and he swallowed poison.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST INTERESTING BOOK PUBLISHED.

"Altogether, we know of no work which deals more wisely with some of the gravest social evils of a highly artificial civilization."—*London Saturday Review.*

"This is one of the most fascinating and authentic volumes of the kind ever issued from the New-York Press."—*Sunday Times.*

THE DANGEROUS CLASSES OF NEW-YORK, AND TWENTY YEARS' WORK AMONG THEM.

By CHARLES L. BRACE.

Author of "Hungary in '51," "Home Life in Germany," "The Norse Folk," "Races of the Old World," "The New West," "News-Boys' Sermons," &c., &c.

The object of the book is to give facts with reference to the dangerous, destitute and criminal classes of New-York; to discuss the causes of crime and pauperism, and the best methods of removing them, and to show, in detail, with incidents, the long labors among these classes, by the workers under the Children's Aid Society.

It is a book to interest all classes of readers, particularly those who are engaged in similar labors of humanity, or who feel a curiosity about the unfortunate and vicious classes of a city. It contains the experience of twenty years by Mr. Brace among the dangerous elements of New-York.

The Book is a handsomely printed and illustrated volume of 450 pages. Price, $2 50.

WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, Publishers, No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 41 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of GEO. A. OLNEY & CO., composed of GEORGE A. OLNEY and ROMER GILLIS, was dissolved on the 7th inst., and that ROMER GILLIS is not authorized to contract any debts nor incur any obligations to bind the firm of GEO. A. OLNEY & CO. And the debtors of GEO. A. OLNEY & CO. are hereby notified to pay amounts due said firm to the undersigned only, at the former place of business of the firm, No. 41 John-st., New-York City.

GEO. A. OLNEY.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of CLARK & SEAMAN.

JOHN H. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAML. H. SEAMAN.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,

METALS,

No. 292 PEARL-STREET,

Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

MEETINGS.

LADIES ARE INVITED TO MEET Miss BRITTAN, from Calcutta, on FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, in the lecture-room of Dr. Rogers' Church, corner 21st-st. and 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. EHNINGER'S SALE,

previous to his departure for Europe.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART OF J. W. EHNINGER, N. A., will be sold by auction, at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, on Friday evening, 17th January.

ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE RAILROAD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, at the November term, 1872, thereof, at Asheville, in a proceeding there pending in equity, to foreclose a mortgage mentioned in the pleadings between Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley, plaintiffs, against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and other defendants, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court at the said above-mentioned November term thereof, will sell, at the railroad depot of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, at SALISBURY, ON SATURDAY, THE 22D DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR CASH, ALL THE FRANCHISE, ROAD, ROAD-BED, ROLLING STOCK, AND PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION BELONGING TO THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Creditors may bid for the property, and such bidders, after paying a sufficient amount of the purchase money in cash to pay the costs and expenses incurred in the proceeding in equity above mentioned, and for the execution of the trust, &c., may be credited with their debts in payment if the amount for which the property shall sell is sufficient to pay the debts, otherwise pro rata.

When the Western connections of this road are completed it will be one of the most important and profitable railroad properties in the South.

The length of the road from Salisbury to Asheville, N. C., is 142 miles—of which 115 is completed, and running to Old Fort, McDowell County, at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. The remainder of the road, twenty-seven miles, is mostly graded.

The cash cost and valuation of the property is

About	$4,000,000
The floating debt	35,000
Upon the road is a first mortgage of	1,400,000

For any further information address the Commissioners,

B. S. GAITHER, at Morganton, N. C.

MARCUS ERWIN, at Asheville, N. C.

JAN. 4, 1873.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., SATURDAY, Jan. 18, At 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed from private residence on Staten Island for convenience of sale: Velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets: pier and mantel mirrors, rose-wood and black-walnut parlor, dining, and bedroom furniture, comprising parlor suites, etageres, centre and side tables, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, commodes, hall-stands, extension tables, wardrobes, book-cases, buffets, lounges, easy chairs, window curtains and shades, cottage suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glass, and silver-plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 20, 21, and 22, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private library, comprising choice and elegant editions of English and American literature. Also, many illustrated works, in superb bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Friday) Jan. 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store: Malaga Raisins; Currants.

At 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Messina, Naples and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex Dorian, landing on Pier No. 10 North River.

A. MEEWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NOS. 656 and 658 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, a private collection from artists. Also, Chromos and Engravings.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Whereas, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, "The German Publishing Company," a corporation duly established, and Robert J. Rombauer, both of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of that date, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in book 433, page 1, conveyed to Christoph A. Stifel, of the same place, the following-described personal property, situated in building No. 211, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third streets, in the City of St. Louis aforesaid, commonly known as the German Publishing Company's place of business, to wit: One Hoe cylinder press, 37x52; one boiler with double flues, 20 feet by 41-inches diameter; one twenty-horse power steam-engine, one force-pump and fixtures, one counting-machine, and all the belting, fixtures, tools, utensils, and furniture, now in the engine-room of the above premises; also one super-royal Hoe cylinder press, one Cap Gordon press, one Wells press, largest size, one double super-royal Washington hand press, one proof-press, one dry-press, one cutting-machine, one card cutter, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (2,523) pounds, more or less, of ornamental and standard type, German and English letters, two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, more or less, of wood type, and all the fixtures, tools, apparatus, and furniture now in the job-room of the above-described premises, and all the wood type in said room; also the cutting, ruling and sewing machines, cutting, finishing and backing presses, thirty-six pounds of type, more or less; and all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus now in the binding-room of the above-described premises; also all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus contained now in the news or press room of the above-described premises, and three thousand three hundred pounds, more or less, of standard and ornamental type therein contained; also all the fixtures, furniture, and matter now in the office and editorial rooms of the above-described premises, and the library therein contained; also the good will of the German Publishing Company and of the Neue Welt, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the City of St. Louis; which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain debt and bonds therein mentioned and described, and the assessments of insurance on the amount of said debt and bonds, &c., and whereas said debt remains due and unpaid; and the said Christoph A. Stifel, said trustee, has neglected and refused to complete the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed; and by the provisions of said deed of trust in case default be made in payment of said debt and bonds, or a failure to perform other covenants therein, the said party of the second part, or in case of his death, refusal to act, &c., when authorized to sell, and a sale be desired by the holder of said bonds, then the Sheriff of the county might proceed to sell, &c.; and the Circuit Court of St. Louis County did, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1872, make an order appointing the Sheriff of St. Louis County trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, with all the power and authority vested in said original trustee: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said bonds, and in pursuance of said trust and the order of said Court, will, on WEDNESDAY, 29th day of January, 1873, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises herein described, (viz., No. 211, on the north side of Market-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of St. Louis, Mo.,) proceed to sell at public auction or outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy said bonds and interest, together with the costs of executing this trust.

PHILIP C. TAYLOR, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Mo., and Trustee.

St. Louis Mo., Dec. 31, 1872.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1873.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction at the United States Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 5th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steam-ship Vanderbilt, of 3,187 tons measurement, and the United States steam-ship Resaca, of 832 tons measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of such adjudication.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINTON'S TILES.

Flower Boxes, Hearths, Mantels, and decorations, in great variety, received by GILBERT, ELLIOT & CO., No. 11 Clinton-place, sole agents for Minton & Co.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40 and $1 15 by all chemists. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The annual election for officers was held at Mechanics' Hall on the 14th inst., which resulted as follows:

HENRY WILSON, President.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, First Vice-President.
WM. OTIS MUNROE, Second Vice-President.
DANIEL D. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
THOMAS EARLE, Secretary.
JOHN E. HOAGLAND, Collector.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHERLY COURT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Mary Wells.

BOWERY THEATRE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Mr. J. S. Studley and Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LED AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Lodingwell, Miss Dunn.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The SUNDAY EDITION, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY, mailed one week to subscribers on the lowest terms.

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TERMS, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., Junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 368 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

What may be regarded as the "last kick" of the coalition is being prepared in Illinois. On the 21st inst. Gov. OGLESBY will be elected to the United States Senate from that State. Last night Mr. TRUMBULL was nominated by the Democrats and Liberals, who propose to go through the form of voting for that distinguished politician, and then to submit the most solemn kind of protest that Gov. OGLESBY's election is "unconstitutional and void." It is worth thinking of, whether Mr. TRUMBULL could not be induced, for a handsome fee, to argue this case before the Senate Committee on Elections.

Mr. CHARLES BOWLES, the head of the banking-house of BOWLES, BROTHERS & Co., a firm that until recently did a flourishing business by the cheap method of pawning securities left in their care, will be much interested in the remarks of the legal gentleman who defended Mr. ROBERT BOWLES at his recent examination before the Lord Mayor of London. This gentleman explicitly admitted the frauds of which the firm had been guilty. He acknowledged that securities intrusted to what the firm humorously called "its honor," had been pledged, and money borrowed upon them. He claimed, however, that this dishonest and dishonorable transaction was exclusively the work of Mr. CHARLES BOWLES and his confidential clerks, and demanded the release of Mr. ROBERT BOWLES, on the ground that he was entirely ignorant of the robberies committed by his brother. Mr. ROBERT BOWLES, as every one knows, was committed to Newgate in spite of his plea of ignorance. Mr. CHARLES BOWLES, however, who is in this country, still maintains that he is innocent, and has the coolness to ask for a suspension of public opinion.

We are paying at the rate of something over nine hundred thousand dollars a year for cleaning the streets. Judged by the performances of the Street-cleaning Bureau, during the recent thaw, this is at least six hundred thousand dollars too much. Superintendent THORNE and his subordinates did effect a perceptible improvement on the work of their predecessors at the outset of their administration. The way in which the great snow-fall was met by the resources of the "Bureau" was not, indeed, very encouraging, but people were disposed to be lenient till a reasonable amount of time had been given to develop the possibilities of a monstrously expensive department. We have had three weeks of alternate frost and thaw, and even the most crowded parts of Broadway are left in the condition of miniature lakes of slush. Other thoroughfares equally crowded, such as Fulton and Vesey streets, are in a still worse condition, and altogether the Street-cleaning Bureau has proved itself a miserable failure. The draft charter proposes to legislate the present Police Commissioners out of office, and to transfer the business of street-cleaning to a reconstituted Board of Health. Perhaps the public may find some evidence of the employment of the $18,000 a week which they are paying for cleaning the streets, in a select deputation of "skilled talent" sent to Albany to resist this change. There is certainly very little to show for the expenditure in the state of the public thoroughfares.

Legislation for New-York City will evidently furnish at least three-fourths of the important business of the session at Albany. Two bills supplementary of the Charter have already been introduced, and will probably be pushed through almost simultaneously with that instrument. The one is for the reorganization of the Board of Education, and the other provides for a thorough reform of the Emigration Commission. It would be hard to say which measure is more urgently needed, and it is consoling to reflect that there is little danger of either being talked or manœuvred out of existence. A third bill is talked about which ought to be promptly drafted and passed with all reasonable celerity. We refer to a Police Justices bill providing for the removal of those who at present make the bench of our inferior Courts ridiculous, and some of whom, by their affiliations with habitual criminals, help to encourage crime instead of repressing it. We assume that such a bill will apply a like summary remedy to the Justices of the Civil Courts, and will bring down the salaries of both classes of Justices to a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars a year. In addition to this, half the existing force of clerks and attendants should be dispensed with.

The idea of extending the cautionary signals to the high seas has recently taken practical shape in the proposal to establish a floating observatory off the sea-board. The originator, Mr. WATSON, of Washington, thinks that such an observatory, connected by submarine wire with the Signal Office, would serve both as a signal and relief ship. There can be little doubt that such an arrangement would greatly subserve the interests of commerce, and be found a valuable auxiliary to the Chief Signal Office in announcing to vessels nearing our rock-bound coasts the approach and force of dangerous gales. From the marine registers of the last two months numerous instances could be cited in which vessels which have made the circuitous voyages from the distant ports of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, via the tempestuous capes, to the offings of New-England and New-York, have perished almost in sight of shore. The plan now devised is not expensive nor complicated. A small screw steamer, equipped for signaling, and stationed two or three hundred miles from Sandy Hook, might, telegraphically, obtain forty-eight hours' notice of heavy gales from the West or South, and communicate the intelligence to hundreds of vessels before the tempest would have time to burst upon them. The utility of the storm signals, to vessels about to leave port, has been now so thoroughly tested and demonstrated that it would be well to make such an experiment as this. It would, doubtless, result in perfecting a system of signaling endangered vessels that would greatly mitigate the horrors of the sea, and eventually save hundreds of valuable lives and costly cargoes.

Approaching Specie Payments.

It is no exaggeration to say that the speech of Senator SHERMAN, yesterday, was an appreciable step toward resumption of specie payments. For this reason, and because the speech itself is an excellent specimen of close and compact reasoning and lucid statement, it will be read with care by all business men. Senator SHERMAN is the official leader, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, of the Senate. He is also a very careful and skillful politician, unwedded to theories, accustomed to sounding the currents of popular opinion and feeling, averse to running counter to them, and representing a section of the country heretofore hesitant and suspicious with reference to specie payments. The Senator has himself, at different times, reflected this trait of Western sentiment with much distinctness. Yet the most earnest and consistent advocate of early resumption could not ask for a more unqualified statement of the great facts which render resumption imperative, or a more cogent and persuasive explanation of the harmony with which all interests combine to demand that policy.

Mr. SHERMAN, in behalf of the Finance Committee, presented a bill which will be found in full in our Congressional reports. Its main features are: The direction to the Secretary of the Treasury, on and after the 1st of January, 1874, to redeem United States notes on presentation, in gold coin, or, at his option, in United States five per cent. bonds of convenient denomination; the removal, from the 1st of July next, of the limit to the circulating notes of National banks, and the exemption of such banks as redeem their circulating notes in coin or in legal-tender notes of the United States from the requirements as to reserve made by existing laws.

We shall not now undertake to discuss in detail the probable operation of the proposed law. We content ourselves with calling attention to the sincere and frank spirit in which it is brought forward, and to the great value of the fact that it is, under all circumstances, brought forward at all. We cannot but regard it as a ray of light upon a future which all thoughtful observers were agreed was not without its aspects of gloom and danger. To those who have united with us in attributing many of the worst features of our time to the evil effects of an irredeemable, dishonored, and depreciated currency, the attitude of the distinguished Ohio Senator will seem one of great encouragement.

The Oakes Ames List.

Last Fall, when the Credit Mobilier scandal was first devised to prop the failing fortunes of the coalition, and to give an aggressive character to a movement already lapsing into insignificance, the assumed basis of the affair was a certain list of Congressmen who were alleged to have been corrupted with Credit Mobilier stock. This list had been produced in evidence before a Philadelphia Court, and ran as follows:

Blaine, of Maine	3,000
Patterson, of N. H.	3,000
Wilson, of Mass.	2,000
S. Colfax, Speaker	2,000
Scofield and Kelley, Penn., each	2,000
Eliot, Massachusetts	3,000
Dawes, Massachusetts	2,000
Fowler, Tennessee	2,000
Boutwell, Mass.	2,000
Bingham and Garfield, Ohio	2,000

We have now the means of judging conclusively of the value and exact meaning of this list. Mr. AMES, who is alleged to have dictated it, McCOMB, who wrote it down, and every man mentioned in it, except three, concerning whom there is no question, have been examined and cross-examined under oath as to the transactions to which it was claimed the list related. What does it all amount to? To this: Mr. AMES formed in his own mind, in the latter part of 1867, the project of "interesting" in the Credit Mobilier all the influential men he could, including members of Congress. His motive, he says, was not corrupt, nor does it seem necessarily to have been so. He wished to induce members, when the affairs of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific Railroad, with which it was indissolubly connected, were likely to be affected by legislation, to "look into" them, and satisfy themselves that there was "nothing wrong in them." He believed Congressmen would do this more thoroughly if they held stock in the Company; in fact, that they would not do it at all if they were not pecuniarily interested. This is Mr. OAKES AMES' story of what he intended, and how he expected to carry his intentions into effect.

He succeeded in interesting several Congressmen, not mentioned in the list, and, curiously enough, never mentioned in any of the opposition attacks based on the Credit Mobilier operations. Senator GRIMES, now dead, Mr. ALLEY, now out of the House, and Mr. HOOPER, a member of the present Congress, invested considerable amounts, and took an active part in the business of the Company. Of those recounted in the list, and treated to the bitter aspersions of the campaign, the evidence discloses the following facts:

Mr. BLAINE was offered the stock, but declined it, not entertaining, however, any idea that the proposal was directly or indirectly a corrupt one.

Mr. PATTERSON agreed conditionally, near the close of 1867, to take three thousand dollars, par value, of stock of Mr. AMES, on the assurance that it was a proper stock for a Congressman to hold, and that no legislation would be wanted. He failed to take the stock, but believed he had a perfect right to hold it—as much as he would have to hold national bank stock.

Senator HENRY WILSON, on the suggestion of Mr. AMES, invested $2,000 of his wife's money in Credit Mobilier stock, with the assurance that the road would want no legislation; on discovering that the Company was in difficulty, he "backed out of the bargain."

Vice-President COLFAX agreed to take $2,000 of the stock, on the assurance that no legislation was required; he paid $500 on the amount; learning that the Company was involved in litigation, he canceled the agreement, and afterward, when Mr. AMES became financially embarrassed, Mr. COLFAX surrendered his claim on him for the $500 advanced.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, gave Mr. AMES one thousand dollars in 1868 to pay for ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but subsequently chose to take another stock instead.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, agreed to take some stock of Mr. AMES, but "the matter was dropped;" "he saw no more impropriety in a member of Congress buying that stock than in buying a flock of sheep, and then voting on the tariff on wool or woolen goods."

Mr. ELIOT never had any of the stock.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, gave Mr. AMES one thousand dollars early in December, 1867, to pay for ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock; received one dividend of thirty-five per cent.; learned the Company was involved in a law suit, and returned the dividend, receiving from Mr. AMES his original payment and interest.

Mr. FOWLER, of Tennessee, never had any stock.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, never had any.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, gave Mr. AMES two thousand dollars in January, 1868, to pay for twenty shares Credit Mobilier stock at par, Mr. AMES returning a receipt and agreeing to account for all dividends. At the same time Mr. BINGHAM invested $650 in ten shares of another company of Mr. AMES. He settled the Credit Mobilier matter in January, 1870, and the other in the Spring of 1872, and thinks he made about $6,500 on the two operations.

Mr. GARFIELD was offered stock, but declined it.

This concludes the list. It will be seen that the only man of the number who made any money out of the Credit Mobilier was Mr. BINGHAM. We presume no one will question the statement, nevertheless, that Mr. BINGHAM's established reputation as an honest man and a pure legislator is not likely to be affected by that fact. Why? Because he was not one of the politicians whom it is considered profitable or pleasant to malign.

It will be seen, also, that of those who refused the stock, or who agreed to take it, and subsequently declined it, none based their action on any impropriety in the transaction, while several of them, and notably Messrs. PATTERSON and KELLEY, men of recognized character, distinctly assert its perfect propriety. Concerning this point, and several others involved in this matter, we may have some views to offer hereafter. At present we call attention to the facts as above succinctly stated, that our readers may have a clear and full idea of what the evidence in the case actually is.

State Debts.

From several Gubernatorial messages, recently delivered, we take the following figures for the basis of a comparison in regard to the proportionate burden of the debts of various Eastern and North-western States.

The net funded debt of the State of New-York is $25,886,725. According to the census of 1870, the population of the State was 4,382,759, so that the State debt represents a burden of $5 79 for each individual, man, woman, and child, of our population.

The State of Pennsylvania has a debt of $16,521,029, which, on a population of 3,521,-769, represents a burden per head of $4 69.

The net funded debt of the State of Ohio amounts to $8,583,546. For a population of 2,665,260 this represents a burden of $3 22 per head.

The State of Wisconsin has a debt of $2,259,057, which for a population of 1,054,670 is a burden of $2 10 per head.

The State of Michigan has a debt of $1,764,-222, which for a population of 1,184,059 is a burden of $1 48 per head.

The State of Nevada has a debt of $379,246 which for a population of 42,491 is a burden of $8 91 per head.

It will thus be seen that, exclusive of the New-England and Southern States, the most populous and the least populous State in the Union appear to keep the lead in the relative burden of their indebtedness. The State of Illinois has, practically, no debt at all; nor has the State of Iowa. Gov. HENDRICKS was too much occupied in settling his relations to the United States to descend to a question so trifling as that of State indebtedness; but taking the basis of last year's figures, the debt of the State of Indiana is a little within four millions of dollars, and represents a per capita burden of $3 34.

Of course, the comparison might be made more favorable to New-York by citing the State debt of Massachusetts, amounting to some twenty-nine millions of dollars, and representing an annual burden of nearly twenty dollars per head, or by adducing that of Virginia, which amounts to close upon twenty-six millions, and represents a burden of over twenty dollars per head. But there is no reason why New-York State should not, even allowing for the burdens accruing from her canal system, show a favorable comparison in regard to the rapid diminution of her debt with such States as Pennsylvania and Ohio. Let us hope that, with the lasting re-establishment in power of the true majority in the State—the Republican Party—we shall, in a few years, have a very different story to tell. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that unabated popular vigilance is a necessary element in such a result.

Life Insurance Among Clergymen.

One of the saddest spectacles in modern life is that of a clergyman or city missionary reduced to an "old age of poverty." He has given the best years of his life to labors of humanity and religion, when he might have been acquiring property or winning fame; and now, having finished his useful work for the world, he finds himself without friends or resource, to struggle through as he can. In his unceasing efforts for others he has lost the skill which would have fitted him for outside employments; he has the sensitiveness of a man of culture and refinement, and cannot bear to appeal to the more fortunate for assistance. If disabled by disease, he is thrown into some hospital or asylum as an "incurable," and passes the remainder of his days, like a denizen of an almshouse, between four bare walls or in the garden of the institution. If still able to work, he is reduced to hawking books, or collecting subscriptions, or performing some other of the manifold drudgeries by which such unfortunate persons are usually supported. Sometimes, it may be, his wealthy relatives take compassion on him, and afford him a slender pittance, which is the more galling to him, as he has the pride of an honorable profession, and feels that he has done for the world the work which deserves fair pay.

There are now, as is well known, throughout the country, thousands of excellent clergymen and missionaries, who see before them that most terrible of all futures, an old age of poverty. What is the remedy for this? We believe the true answer for the churches and the clergymen, for the boards of trustees and the missionaries, is to be found in that most benevolent invention of modern times, *Life Insurance*. This system is in fact the supporting the sick, the disabled, and the families of the deceased, by the small annual savings of the healthy, the fortunate, and the industrious.

It is doubtful, though it might be worth while to make the experiment, if the clergy throughout the country could save enough out of their small annual stipend to form an insurance fund for their unfortunate associates. The present annual average income of each clergyman of the Presbyterian Church is only about $650; of the Protestant Episcopal Church, about $600; of the Baptist Church, also about $600; of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches, still lower; of the Reformed Dutch, about $650; of the Methodist, about $700. These salaries, which are only about one-half what our mechanics earn, are the salaries of refined and educated persons, who cannot be expected to attain the same degree of economy which a laboring class can reach. The immense majority, also, of the 65,000 Protestant clergymen of the United States have families, as a Protestant clergyman generally finds that marriage is almost obligatory on him as a condition of unembarrassed usefulness. It is not to be expected, then, that these clergymen should be able of themselves to make provision for their own life insurance. We are, accordingly, not surprised to learn that only one in nine have been able thus to provide for their families, and of these only about one-half succeed—fifty per cent. of the policies taken out upon the lives of our ministers lapsing from failure to pay premiums.

The only sound and comprehensive basis on which to effect this insurance seems to be for the churches and missionary boards themselves to set apart each year a small sum for insuring the lives of these faithful servants. By the well-known plan of "Annuity Insurance," each vestry, church, or board of trustees could appropriate a small sum each year, which they would not feel in their annual expenses, by means of which the clergyman or missionary could, say at the age of sixty, or whenever he was broken down, secure a comfortable income for himself. Such an expenditure would scarcely be felt at all by the majority of our churches or missionary boards, and yet it would avert from these useful laborers the gloomy future which now haunts them, of an old age of helplessness and penury. If a clergyman left a parish, this annuity could be transferred to another parish, or if he retired through the assistance of others, the annual expenditure might be carried on by his friends. Should an annuity insurance not be preferred, an ordinary life insurance could be taken out and assumed by the church or board.

Fortunately for the success of this idea, an association has been formed for "promoting life insurance among clergymen," of which some of our most respected and trustworthy citizens are the officials, Mr. JAMES BROWN being President, Mr. HOWARD POTTER the Treasurer, and Mr. J. M. SHERWOOD the Secretary. This Association is enabled to insure with the ordinary insurance companies at lower rates. Any parish, or layman taking the place of the parish, may become a member of it, and secure its benefits to any clergyman selected by him. Thus, by an outlay of fifty or sixty dollars a year, a provision of five thousand dollars can be made for the clergyman's or missionary's family, in the event of his death. One benevolent citizen has already thus provided for eight clergymen, another for three, and another proposes to provide for ten. In this way, at a moderate cost, a large number may be cared for. It is devoutly to be hoped that every parish in the United States will become a member of this Association, and our clergymen everywhere secured from the embarrassments which now so often follow them.

The Cruise of the "Challenger."

A fresh effort is to be made this year to discover the North-west Passage, by English navigators, the expedition being intended to start by the 1st of May. In the meantime another highly interesting expedition has already set out from England—having left on Saturday, the 21st of December last—from which very important results are looked for. This latter is known as the "Challenger Expedition," and is simply to be a scientific cruise round the world. Naturalists everywhere will watch this enterprise with profound interest, for it is on a scale, as regards perfectness and variety of equipment, never hitherto attempted, and it is hoped that discoveries will therefore be made by it of unprecedented number and value.

The *Challenger* is a steam screw corvette, of one thousand four hundred tons. Her guns, with the exception of two sixty-four pounders, have been taken out, and the ship fitted up, from stem to stern, in the most elaborate manner, to adapt her for the scientific investigations she is to carry out. The vessel has been granted by the Government, at the earnest solicitation of the Royal Society; two smaller craft, the *Lightning* and the *Porcupine*, having been previously commissioned by the Admiralty, at the request of the same Society, for similar purposes, on a more contracted scale. In addition to her regular officers and crew of two hundred and thirty seamen and marines, the *Challenger* takes out probably a greater number of persons eminent in various branches of science than have ever been assembled for such an undertaking. All the instruments on board are of the newest and most approved description. The apparatus for taking soundings is more extensive and complete than that used by the *Porcupine*, and she brought some two hundred weight of ooze from the bed of the Atlantic at a depth of nearly three miles. It is hoped that geological and other results will accrue by this means far in advance of those already obtained. An aquarium is provided on board; so that the habits of new creatures gathered from the sea may be carefully studied. Dredges of various sizes are taken out, and there are special little steam engines for working them, as well as for other purposes. Microscopes, micrometers, and micro-spectroscopes are provided in full variety. There is a laboratory on board, and an analyzing-room completely stocked with chemicals and apparatus. A saloon for photography, with plenty of instruments, is likewise among the provisions. Besides these, the Government Hydrographic and Meteorological Offices have furnished complete sets of their respective tools of trade. An extensive library of books of reference will supply requisite data on every subject likely to be inquired into. It is satisfactory to hear that the President, Council, and a number of the fellows of the Royal Society visited and inspected the ship at Sheerness before she went to sea, and expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with their examination.

The *Challenger* will soon be at some port in the United States—New-York, we believe—and our people will have an opportunity to view her for themselves. Her projected route is, first, to the West Indies; thence, after touching at Bermuda, she will visit this country. Afterward she will go to Brazil, via the Cape Verde Islands, and then double the Cape of Good Hope. The islands of the Indian Ocean will then be visited by her, and it is proposed to go into the Antarctic as far, at least, as Kerguelen Land. Thereafter the *Challenger* will proceed to Australia and New-Zealand, thence through the Coral Sea to Torres Straits, and so on to the Philippine Islands. She will cruise some time in the Pacific, go to Japan, then make her way across the ocean to Behring Strait, thence southward to Vancouver Island, and thence back to England. We shall doubtless get reports of this remarkable and important voyage, as the *Challenger* pays her various visits at ports with which we communicate, and such accounts will assuredly be read with the greatest interest in all parts of the civilized world.

A Friendly Hint.

There is a never-failing regularity in the appearance of the young man who drinks an enormous quantity of whisky for a wager, and thereupon dies universally unregretted. While there are certain features of interest in this feat, chief among which may be mentioned the satisfactory death of the performer, long repetition has given it a sameness which seriously detracts from its charm. Thus, on Sunday last, a person in Jersey City accomplished it, with the usual pleasant result, but the public has failed to manifest any interest in the affair. It is plain, therefore, that it is the duty of those who are anxious to divert their fellow-citizens by making superfluous beasts of themselves, to select some material less familiar and common-place than whisky wherewith to commit gastronomic suicide.

There are scores of ways in which this feat might be managed so as to advance the interests of science, as well as to delight the leisure of admiring friends. For example, the whole public would be interested in knowing how much coffee, of the type furnished at railway restaurants, a man could drink and yet live. Also, it would be a matter of much importance, could we know precisely the extent of the deadly power of boarding-house hash; or within what limits the sausage of commerce can be eaten without fatal results. Now, were the person who offers to drink a quart of whisky for an insignificant bet, to consent to drink, instead, a gallon of railway coffee, or to eat, say ten pounds of hash, or twenty sausages, his experiment would have the zest of novelty, and, however it might result, would contribute to our knowledge of the properties of poisons and of the endurance of the human stomach.

It is not impossible, however, that the chief charm of the whisky feat, to the performer thereof, lies in the unnatural character of the liquid he absorbs. If so, although he may scorn the venial coffee, and despise the not wholly immoral hash, there is still open to him another choice than that of whisky. Why would not cannibalism meet his views? It would be quite as repulsive and nearly as unwholesome as excessive whisky-drinking, and would, moreover, possess the additional advantage of eliminating from society not only the experimentor, but the boon companion who should lend his person to the success of the experiment. Were a really enterprising man to announce that on a certain day he would dine largely off of Yankee and beans, for German and sauer-kraut, or Irishman with mashed potatoes, the whole community would be interested to learn the result. And if after having won his wager by consuming an inordinate quantity of these novel viands, he were to meekly betake himself to a convenient gutter, and expire with the commendable promptness of the whisky-drinker, there would be nothing left to be desired.

It must not be understood that this course is urged, or even mildly recommended to those about to make beasts of themselves. The suggestion is merely thrown out as a friendly hint to excessive whisky-drinkers that they can, if so disposed, vary the familiar entertainment which they have heretofore offered to the public, and at the same time accomplish results at least as interesting and improving as those which are now secured by drinking whisky by the quart. If the hint is accepted in the same friendly spirit in which it is given, we shall no longer be annoyed by the needless wasting of eligible drunkards upon so trite and useless a feat as suicide by whisky.

MINOR TOPICS.

Yesterday's fog caused the usual delay and danger on all our ferry routes. So much has been accomplished by mankind in the way of successfully fighting the elements, that it is strange that we are really as helpless in the face of a thick fog as were the first settlers on Manhattan Island. Is it beyond the possibilities of science to invent a method of dispersing fogs? At all events, it is easy to devise means of improving ferry communication during foggy weather. At present the ferry companies provide no extra lights at night, and the feeble lamps at the ends of the piers cannot be perceived at any distance in a thick fog. No company has yet tried the experiment of using powerful calcium-lights, both by day and night, in foggy weather, and ferry-boats are left to guide their course by the uncertain tinkling of a bell. Certainly the experiment of the calcium light is worth trying.

The property-owners of Jersey City Heights, like their neighbors of Hoboken, have, it appears, good and sufficient reason for dissatisfaction with the arrangements made for improving the value of their estates. It is proposed to open Pavonia-avenue to the Hackensack River; but while it is generally admitted that much good would result from the enterprise, it is also pretty generally charged that the assessments are made in a most unfair manner. The residents of that part of the avenue bordering upon the river, although they are to benefit by the improvement more largely than the others, have, it is claimed, less to pay, and are to receive a greater allowance for lands taken for the purposes of the road-way. The Jersey City Board of Works has been petitioned to give up the project for the present; and in view of possible changes in the make-up of that body by the Legislature now in session, it would probably be wise to accord a cheerful compliance.

A "Northern question," or, more definitely speaking, a Vermont question is looming up, which promises to be of far more interest and importance to the Green Mountain inhabitant than any amount of "Eastern questions" possibly could be. The political complication referred to is as follows: The citizens of Franklin County, Vermont, hold that their share of the State taxes has been unfairly apportioned. They have, therefore, solemnly decided to resist the collection of such taxes. Now, this is clearly flat treason, and promises to lead to a foray of special constables, who will lay waste the hayricks of Franklin County, and turn its pigs penless upon the cold charities of surrounding counties. The State of Vermont cannot be defied with impunity, even by Franklin County. Doubtless a Peace Congress of Selectmen and deacons will try to pour political oil on the troubled waters, but if their labors prove fruitless, the State authorities will either have to submit tamely to dictation, or they will be forced to call for a dozen volunteer constables, and stamp out the insurrection with remorseless rigor.

Those enthusiastic Japanese are still rushing madly along the path of progress. They are not content to add the civilization of the West to that of their ancient empire; but they are determined to improve upon everything that any other nation has yet adopted. The latest news from Japan asserts that the Government has warned all "actors and wrestlers" that they must seek some other profession before three years shall have elapsed. It by no means follows, as certain American journals have imagined, that the theatre is to be abolished in Japan. On the contrary, this decree is doubtless intended to improve the condition of the drama. It is only the "actors and wrestlers"—in other words, those curious performers who fancy that acting is synonymous with physical gymnastics—who are to be abolished. Undoubtedly, the Japanese Government has become wearied of the wretched actior of rending tragedians, who measure their genius by the apoplectic symptoms which they bring upon themselves. These actors of the physical school are to be suppressed, evidently in the interest of natural and artistic acting. Such a decree would not be altogether out of place in certain civilized communities.

The *Guy's Hospital Gazette* is a London medical journal of by no means radical tendencies. *Nevertheless*, it has startled the medical faculty by publishing a communication from a physician connected with the hospital, which proposes an entirely new treatment for hysteria. Nothing is more objectionable in a well-regulated hospital than the hysterical young woman who will yell, and who refuses to be comforted and quieted by any amount of gentle treatment. The inventor of the new mode of treating hysterical patients states that he has found, by experience, that when a young woman in hysterics is seized by the throat and thoroughly shaked, the fit immediately passes off. He has, therefore, adopted the simple plan of choking all hysterical women, and is so much pleased with his success that he recommends it to all his brother physicians. It is all very well for the inventor to choke pauper patients. He has, therefore, nothing except the respect of humane men. But does he suppose that physicians with any regard to their fees, will consent to choke lady patients of wealth and liberality?

Some prominent citizens of Limerick, Ireland, lately gave expression to a pretty strong feeling in favor of encouraging the distillation of unlimited whisky. The departure from among them of a distiller for some other field of enterprise was made the occasion for a public banquet, at which speeches of that collective kind which savor so highly of "old malt" were delivered. In the course of the evening, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. A. V. WATSON, is reported by one of the local newspapers, the *Southern Chronicle*, to have rejoiced in the re-establishment of the "Limerick Distillery." "I am particularly happy," says the reverend speaker, "that the revival should be made under such an excellent gentleman as Mr. WALKER, upon whom I shall make it my business to call, to thank him on the part of the burgesses of the Cherry Ward, *for having restored an old institution*, which has heretofore given such vast employment." In this country the distillers usually supply "vast employment" for the police and the police courts, but from the tenor of Rev. Mr. WATSON's remarks it is evident that he meant another kind of employment altogether.

On the sidewalk immediately in front of the Park Hotel, in this City, is a series of iron vault-covers, which have become, through long service, perfectly smooth. They undoubtedly constitute one of the attractions of the hotel, since its occupants can find inexpensive entertainment in sitting quietly at the windows and watching the public fall and continue itself to all hours of the day. During the slippery weather of the last few weeks these covers have been decidedly more slippery than the smoothest ice, and whoever has trodden upon them has either achieved a substantial fall, or has escaped that fate only by amazing feats of balancing, extremely edifying to the spectators. Now, there is no one who will not admit that these polished vault-covers are a dangerous nuisance which ought to be abated without delay. The question is, whose duty is it to remove them? Is it the duty of the proprietors of the Park Hotel, or of the lessees thereof, or of the City authorities? That somebody ought to be compelled to remove them at once is beyond all doubt. When this removal has been effected, a score of similar cases can be cited for the benefit of those whom they concern.

AMUSEMENTS.

Booth's Theatre—A Contradiction.

Mr. Edwin Booth is continuing to play "Richard III." at his beautiful house to excellent audiences nightly. On Monday next the tragedy of "Brutus," by John Howard Payne, is to be acted here, with Mr. Booth as the hero. "Brutus" is one of the strongest pieces of dramatic composition ever written by an American author, and contains some scenes of singular pathos and beauty. Mr. J. B. Booth, the elder, was very successful in this play, and there will be much curiosity to see the son—who has not attempted it in some years—once again essay a character so ably handled by the father. We are informed, by the way, that the report, originated by a morning paper, that Booth's Theatre had been let for the ensuing Summer season to Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer is totally without foundation in fact.

Notes and Announcements.

The Vocal Society of New-York gave its first concert, this season, at Steinway Hall, last evening, in presence of an audience that filled the place. The chorus included about seventy voices, and the perfect recital of the part-songs, which made up a most interesting programme, reflected great credit upon the members, and mainly upon the talent and industry of Mr. Joseph Mosenthal, the Conductor. The bill of the entertainment compassed Sir Henry R. Bishop's madrigal, "O By Rivers," Harriet's "I Long for Thee," Sir Julius Benedict's "Sylvan Pleasures," Leslie's "Those Eyes so Bright;" J. L. Smith's "Return, Bless Days; a *kyrie* and *gloria* from Schumann's mass; Ford's well-known madrigal, "Since First I Saw Your Face;" a solo and chorus from Mendelssohn's "Lorely;" "Hatton's "Tar's Song;" Wilbye's "Stay, Corydon;" Knecht's "The Wish;" Agnes Zimmerman's "To Daffodils;" Macfarren's "You Stole My Love," and Stevens' "Sigh no More, Ladies." All the selections were sung with intelligence, precision, and delicacy.... The Philharmonic concert to be attended at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening, is to reintroduce to the local public Mme. Camilla Urso, a violinist whose admirable performances, enjoyed here a few years ago, cannot have passed out of the recollection of lovers of music. The third and last rehearsal preliminary to the concert, is to occur this afternoon; it will be commenced at 2½ o'clock.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Joshua Leavitt.

Rev. Joshua Leavitt died last evening at the residence of his son, No. 58 West Twentieth-street. He was born at Franklin County, New-York, in the year 1794, graduated at Yale College 1814, and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1819. His tastes, however, turned towards the clerical profession, and he was ordained in 1825. He started the New-York *Evangelist*, and was for many years its editor. He afterward edited an anti-slavery paper, in connection with Arthur Tappan, which he abandoned when the Garrison wing obtained control of the Anti-Slavery Society. He then went to Boston, and started the *Emancipator*. Returning to this City, he became managing editor of the *Independent*, with which he was connected up to the time of his death. He was the first Secretary of the Seamen's Friend Society, and was also Secretary of the American Cheap Postage Society. The first Hymn and tune book for churches published in this country was edited by him. In 1829 he published *Easy Lessons in Reading*; in 1831, *Christian Love*, and in 1847, *Lectures on Revivals*. He wrote much in favor of free trade, obtaining the Cobden Gold Medal, two years ago, for the best essay on that subject. He was also for many years past a writer for the *Evening Post*.

THE STREETS YESTERDAY.

Slush and Mud Everywhere—The Thoroughfares Blockaded and Foot-Travel Dangerous.

At daylight yesterday the early risers found the streets of the City encased in a sheet of slippery ice. A light rain had fallen for several hours, and the temperature being cold, the water froze as fast as it fell, making the sidewalks quite dangerous for walking. In fact, it was like walking on glass, and many bad tumbles were had by those who either paid little heed to the dangers that beset them, or chanced to step on one of those traps, the iron coal-hole covers, so common in every street in the City. But this slippery condition of the pavement happily disappeared as soon as the rays of the sun made their influence felt, and as the wind changed the rain, which fell at intervals during the forenoon, rapidly melted the thin sheet of new ice that had formed in the night, and pedestrianism became safe if not comfortable.

Though the thaw again resumed its progress, the condition of our streets was not bettered. In fact, they were abominable, for slush and mud was everywhere, and in very unpleasant quantities and condition. Broadway was ankle deep in a soft, [illegible] compound, while here and there great pools of dirty water betrayed a fracture in the pavement, and formed a trap to the unfortunate horses that were painfully and slowly passing up and down. The sidewalks were wet and muddy, and often those persons near the curb received a shower of filth on their clothing, as it was spattered up by the feet of the horses in the middle of the stream. Crossings were almost impassable, not because they were dirty, but owing to the persistent obstinacy of reckless drivers of vehicles. As every side street near Broadway is still blocked by the huge mounds of snow piled up in it, teamsters are compelled to crowd into the leading thoroughfare, so that Broadway has, for several days, been crammed with vehicles of every description, and travel and traffic are alike impeded. Whenever a pedestrian came to a crossing along Broadway, yesterday, he was sure to find a truck or an omnibus quietly standing on the cross-walk in utter defiance of the City ordinance that forbids such a proceeding. Thus the driver would remain wholly indifferent to the fact that two or three hundred persons were prevented from passing to and fro, and in no instance would any of the drivers get out of the way unless he could see a chance for plunging into the vortex of travel in the main street. The Police on Broadway yesterday were sadly over-tasked, and their numbers should have been largely increased. At Fulton street the jam was simply terrific, and despite the efforts of the three officers placed at that point, the movements of both vehicles and pedestrians were much impeded. New-Yorkers are so accustomed to run the risk of their lives in going about the City that very little fault is found when a blockade occurs. On the contrary, they boldly push on, in front of plunging horses, or under their very heads, utterly regardless of consequence or the danger they incur. Yesterday the writer frequently saw small bodies of pedestrians running up and down the middle of Broadway endeavoring to gain the opposite side, being all the time surrounded by cabs, trucks, omnibuses, carts, carriages, wagons, and all the other descriptions of vehicles so common in our streets. Once in a while the escape from apparent instant death was something wonderful. How the ladies managed to move about was surprising, and the feat would have been impossible were it not for the prompt politeness of gentlemen who for the moment tendered the necessary guidance or protection. Down by Wall and Cortlandt streets the crowd and crush was also noticeable, and teams were compelled to move even more slowly than usual. At Chambers-street another jam would frequently occur, and all the way up to Canal-street the traffic was much impeded. At Grand the usual crush was intensified, and the same trouble existed nearly all the way up Broadway to Bleecker-street.

In the Bowery the snow and ice had nearly disappeared, yet the pedestrians found the sidewalks very dirty, and the crossings frequently impassible. Up-town all the streets were wet and sloppy, though the snow was rapidly melting and disappearing in the open culverts. Coming down-town again, all the side streets were found in a most wretched condition. Nassau-street was full of holes formed in the strata of frozen snow that still covers the pavement, and as the wheels of the vehicles dropped into them the horses were frequently unable to extricate their loads. Wheels were broken, springs snapped, and collisions often occurred. The drivers were without guidance from the Police, and wholly outside of control, consequently they impeded each other's movements, and enlivened the scene by recriminations and vile profanity. Huge drays, loaded beyond the ordinary capacity of the teams harnessed to them, floundered from hole to hole, to the imminent danger of coupés and other light vehicles compelled to bear them unwilling company. Beekman-street was almost at a stand-still all day from the crush of teams and cars. Fulton-street was as bad as Broadway, and there was noticeable the same absence of Police supervision. Down in the Fourth Ward huge piles of snow, ice, and garbage prevented in the streets the passage of any teams, and as the gutters were overflowing, the water was often seen running into cellar-ways and basements, much to the discomfort of the occupants.

Along West and South streets, traffic was likewise impeded by the same causes; and near the ferries, on both the North and East Rivers, pedestrians fared badly, being compelled to run the gauntlet through long lines of trucks, in order to reach the steamers that were to take them to their homes.

Very little evidence was given anywhere that the Street-cleaning Department was at work. Here and there a few men could be seen cutting open a culvert, or insanely pecking away at a mound of ice, but in no part of the City did the writer perceive any organized effort to relieve any one street or section of the trouble existing. Now that the weather is mild enough to melt the snow and ice, the mounds that stand in almost every street should be broken up and scattered, the gutters ought to be cleared, and a determined effort made to facilitate the passage of the water into the gutters, in order that when the present warm spell is succeeded by frost, more ice may not be formed.

As it is, the streets are a disgrace, and it is about time the Police saw them properly cleaned, and the tide of traffic duly restrained and directed, in order that persons on foot may pursue their several ways without more than the ordinary dangers of a crowded City.

The Fog.

Yesterday morning we were again visited with a dense fog, which lasted up to noon, and caused the greatest inconvenience to travelers, both on land and water. Pedestrians could scarcely see half a block ahead, the street-cars were uncomfortably crowded, and, of course, the ferry-boats on all the lines were unable to make regular trips. The consequence was that for a considerable period the boats, when they did run, were packed to their utmost capacity, no vehicles being allowed to pass over on some of the ferries until a late hour, which gave additional standing-room to the passengers. Long lines of trucks, carriages, and vehicles of all descriptions lined the streets adjacent to the ferries for several blocks, and the Police had much difficulty in keeping them in proper position, so eager was each driver to be nearest the ferry-house. A regular babel of voices was kept up by this class, and their yells could be heard at a distance of several blocks. When the ferry-boats were thrown open for the passage of the vehicles those nearest the entrance made a rush for admission, and when the gate was closed the fortunate drivers who succeeded in getting on board turned round and jeered their unfortunate brothers on the other side of the gate.

On board the ferry-boats it was impossible to see fifty feet ahead, and the constant sounding of the fog-bells, the frequent blowing of the steam-whistles, and the slow progress of the boats, made timid people wish that they were safe on terra firma. Few accidents have been reported. On the Brooklyn side a collision took place at 9 A. M. between the Hamilton ferry-boats Monticello and Columbia, as the latter was leaving her slip for New-York, but, fortunately, no one was hurt. The Monticello was badly damaged. On the North River the John S. Darcy and New-York, of the Cortlandt-street line, collided, but no damage was done. At noon, the Daisy ran into the Union freight pier, smashing her guard-rail extensively and snapping her rudder-chain. The Hackensack and Hoboken, two boats of the Hoboken line, also collided, but no damage was done. The Staten Island ferry-boat Northfield ran into the Battery and broke two of the stone pillars. The mails, with the exception of Erie, were not much behind time. The Erie mail, due at 7 o'clock A. M., did not arrive for several hours afterward.

THE SICK CHILDREN.

Report from One Branch of the Children's Aid Society.

The "Sick Children's Fund," under the auspices of our Society, has now been in operation here one month, and it seems a fitting time to submit to you a brief synopsis of the work accomplished. Every day brings into clearer prominence the pure benevolence and humanity of this effort to relieve the sufferings and save the lives of the poor children of the City. We are constantly receiving fresh testimony to the benefits derived from the "Times Relief Fund" last Summer, and we hope the good work will never flag for lack of means to carry it on.

Since Dec. 14 ult., we have furnished medical attendance, medicine, and nourishing food for twenty-three children and six parents: in all, twenty-nine persons. We also helped to pay the funeral expenses of a little girl who attended the Fourteenth Ward Industrial School. Most of these cases were reported by the teachers of the Thirteenth Ward, Fourteenth Ward, and German schools. We have visited every case of sickness reported, personally, to ascertain whether they came within the scope of the "Fund," and, with one or two exceptions, the families were found in extreme destitution, and, in two or three instances, on the verge of starvation. I need not refer here to the sad cases to which I have already called attention. Several cases, still more aggravated, have been brought to our notice within the past three days. For instance: We found a Polish family named L——, consisting of husband, wife, and six children, living in a rear tenement in Lewis-street, overwhelmed with sickness and destitution. The father is dying of consumption, and the mother and youngest child are also sick. They are strangers in the City, having come from Chicago, where they were burned out in the great fire. The father has been unable to work for several months, and all the mother could earn washing and scrubbing barely provided the means of subsistence; latterly she, also, was taken sick, and then they were compelled to dispose of their scanty furniture and bedding, until all was gone, and the wolf was heard at the door. The landlord clamored for his rent, and threatened to expel them; the children, pale and haggard, cried for bread, and there was none to give them; the picture of poverty and despair was perfect. The physician, whom we sent to attend these poor creatures, said he would not give ten cents for all that was in the house, and the house was unfit for human habitation. Things look a little brighter now. The father's hopes of being well point beyond the river. The mother and child are on the way to recovery. Food, coal, and other comforts have been supplied from the Sick Children's Fund, and thus the good work goes on.

If the contributors to this relief work could only accompany us in our visits to those scenes of suffering, they would sympathize still more heartily with our efforts to relieve them. Many of these children, suffering from measles, diphtheria, marasmus, and fever, have been found in hovels unfit for habitation, without a bed to lie on, and scarcely a rag to cover them. The whole cost of the past month's work will not exceed fifty dollars. Cannot this amount be doubled to enable us to supply, at least, bread and milk to these starving children, whose mothers, through sickness, are temporarily prevented from providing for them? We hope it may be so; and the blessings of many who are ready to perish will descend upon the generous givers. Respectfully,

GEO. CALDER,
Superintendent of Rivington-street Lodging-house, No. 327 Rivington-street.

The Children's Aid.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledges the following kind donations, received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Previously acknowledged, Jan. 13, 1873	$7,280 65
A Friend of the Poor	5 00
D. M. H., Wooster, Ohio	10 00
U. B. T.	2 00
A Follower of Jesus	3 00
Total	$7,300 65

The Reform Movement in Jersey City.

The Committee of Twenty-eight met last evening in the meeting-room of the Board of Public Works. Mr. Stephen D. Harrison presided. Bill No. 175, which was under consideration on Tuesday evening, was again taken up. Section 28, which provides for doing away with the usual advertisements of the sale of lands for unpaid taxes, and substituting therefor the serving of personal notices upon delinquents, was adopted. Section 29, providing that taxes shall become due and payable July 1, was rejected and a substitute making them due Dec. 20, as now, and offering a graduated scale of premiums, ranging from six per centum of the amount down to one per centum, according as they might be paid, from June to November, was adopted. This section also reduces the penalty for non-payment to one per centum in January, and the same in February, in place of two penalties of five per centum as now. Section 30 provides for the manner and time of sale of lands for unpaid taxes. An animated discussion arose as to whether the sales should be made by the Board of Finance. The matter was tabled. Section 31, requiring six months' notice of sale of lands before conveyance of title, was adopted. Section 32, to increase rate of interest on unpaid taxes, after sale, from fifteen to twenty per centum, was stricken out. Section 33, requiring that thirty days' notice of any application for a supplement to the act under consideration, was also stricken out. Section 34, that the act governing sales made by sheriffs shall not apply to sales made under this act, was adopted. Section 35, in reference to collection of taxes, was stricken out, having been anticipated by section 29. Section 36, to abolish the office of Water Register, and vest his duties in the Collector of Taxes, at a salary of $6,000, was adopted after considerable discussion. Some further sections, giving effect to sections previously adopted, were approved, after which the Committee adjourned.

Liberal Republican General Committee.

The General Committee of the Liberal Republican Association met last evening at the head-quarters, No. 814 Broadway. Thomas E. Stewart presided. The Committee on Organization reported the following as officers for 1873, all of whom were duly elected: First Vice-President, Prof. T. G. Glaubensklee; Second Vice-President, Gen. George W. Palmer; Secretaries, George F. Coachmon and D. A. Anderson; Treasurer, D. T. Hoag. The constitution and by-laws for 1872 were adopted for 1873, and a committee appointed to recommend such amendments as were thought to be needful. The following resolutions, after some lengthy debate and slight alterations, were adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate the citizens and tax-payers of New-York, although the candidate for Mayor whose election we advocated was defeated, on the election of that tried and trusty reformer, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, to the Mayoralty chair of the Empire City, and that we pledge him our support in his efforts to stay the tide of corruption that has made the local Government of the City a reproach throughout the Union.

Resolved, That the interests of reform require that the powers of the Mayoralty, which properly belong to it, be so far restored to it as to make the Mayor responsible for the good government of the City, and to that end that the charter be so amended as to confer upon him the power to remove all heads of departments for cause.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the President for the purpose of urging amendments to the charter before the Legislature, at Albany, and other reform legislation affecting the interests of the City, and to co-operate with the Mayor in promoting all measures of reform.

The President of the Association was added to the Committee. After the adoption of other resolutions regarding the employés in public departments, the meeting adjourned.

German Reform Organizations.

The Eighteenth Assembly District German Reform Association have elected the following officers: Dr. Chas. Nette, President; Dr. L. Schultze and Henry Nieman, Vice-Presidents; Dr. Wm. Schmidt and Dr. G. A. Dunn, Secretaries, and C. H. Sonsmith, Treasurer.

The Sixteenth Assembly District reorganized for the ensuing year by the election of Jacob Molshan, President; Daniel Neve and T. Wieleff, Vice-Presidents; M. Bernhard and T. Weber, Secretaries, and W. Hoble, Treasurer.

The German Reform Organization for the Seventeenth Assembly District have elected the following officers: Marcus Otterburg, President; George Hencken, Jr., and C. Muhnken, Vice-Presidents; John J. Schlaefer and John Cook, Secretaries, and Ph. Seiter, Treasurer.

A Mystery at Darien, Conn.

A teamster of Darien, Conn., on taking some freight to the railroad depot, yesterday, accidentally discovered the body of an unknown man lying on the ground beneath the platform. Nothing was found in the pockets of the deceased from which any clue to his name or place of residence could be gathered. A stranger resembling the deceased was seen in the passenger-room about New-Year's day, but he suddenly disappeared, and nothing further was known of his movements.

LOSS OF THE ERIE.

Probable Safety of the Mails and Passengers—Without a Certificate.

Yesterday a telegram was received at the office of the United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ship Company, from their agent in St. Thomas, confirming the statement of the loss of the Erie, and adding that, as far as could be ascertained, the passengers and mails had been saved. The vessel was seen on fire on Jan. 1, by a passing schooner, about twelve miles from Parabya, a small town ninety miles north of Pernambuco. Five of the boats, filled with the passengers and crew, were also seen making their way shoreward. Had they reached the land in safety, they could easily have gone on foot to Parabya, and thence, after probably a week's delay, to Rio, by the coasting steamer between the latter port and Para, which calls at Parabya twice every month. In such case they would be brought on by the next steamer, due at this port Feb. 22. The Erie carried a crew of seventy-nine, including twenty-one in the master's department, thirty-six in the engineer's, twenty in the steward's, and two watchmen. At this season of the year the vessels of this line start on the homeward trip with about twenty passengers, which would make the number of persons on board the lost ship about ninety.

The vessel was inspected on Nov. 24, 1871, and received a certificate for one year. After making a single trip she was refitted and enlarged, as noted below. She was to sail on her first voyage after being overhauled, on Nov. 22 last, the day before the expiration of her certificate, and ascertaining that fact on the morning of her departure, Inspector L. H. Boole sent the following letter to Deputy Collector Embree:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22.

DEAR SIR: I deem it my official duty to hereby notify you that preparations are being made to take the steam-ship Erie today on a voyage of at least two months. By the records of this office the Inspector's certificate of the Erie expires to-morrow, the 24th instant.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. H. BOOLE,
United States Local Inspector.

To G. W. Embree, Deputy Collector of Customs, New-York.

The vessel had cleared two hours before the receipt of the letter, but Mr. Embree immediately communicated with the Company on the subject, but the latter declined to detain the vessel for inspection, on the ground that her equipments had been provided in accordance with the suggestions of the inspectors, and the renewal of the certificate would be mere formality. As the certificate did not expire until the following day, the Custom-house authorities, believing that they had no power to detain the vessel, took no further action, and the Erie went to sea on that afternoon, as originally intended, being thus without a certificate a day after sailing.

The lost vessel was valued at $500,000, and was insured for two-thirds of that amount, but the Company are as yet unable to give any estimate of the value of her cargo.

The Erie was one of the largest American-built steam-ships afloat, her length being 325 feet, beam forty-four feet, depth thirty-six feet, with a capacity, when launched, of 2,900 tons, which was subsequently increased to 3,451 tons by the raising of her bulwarks. The lost vessel, with a sister ship, the Ontario, was built at Newburyport, Mass., in 1867, for a Boston Company, trading between the latter port and Liverpool. The Erie made but a single trip, when her owners failed, and, with the Ontario, she was bought in the Fall of 1871 by the United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ship Company, of this City. Both vessels were metaled and put into service, but after making a single voyage they were overhauled at this port and enlarged by the raising of the bulwarks to a level with the deck-houses, which gave the vessel four decks and increased the tonnage from 2,900 to 3,451. The Erie was built of oak, and not of iron, as erroneously stated; was bark rigged, and divided into five water-tight compartments. She was propelled by a screw, worked by four low-pressure boilers, and was provided with four safety-valves and 1,200 return tubes. For extinguishing fire, the Erie was provided with 686 feet of hose, 300 feet of which was attached to four double-acting pumps. One hundred fire-buckets, twenty-one axes, and 220 life-preservers were also kept at available points. On board were eight boats, six of wood and two of metal, each 26 feet long and 8½ feet wide, with water and provisions in water-tight compartments in the head and stern. The boats were each capable of carrying fifty passengers comfortably, and seventy on an emergency.

Two Betsey Bowens in the Jumel Case.

The defense put in further evidence, yesterday, in the Jumel case, Mr. O'Conor continuing his endeavors to shake the testimony of Daniel Hull, the witness for the plaintiff. Two depositions made by him with contradictory statements as to the death of his parents were put in evidence, with a copy of the inscription on his mother's tombstone, to show his inaccuracy. Mr. Hoar objected to the tomb-stone evidence as not showing the identity, and questioned whether they recorded the death of the parents of Daniel Hull. Benjamin M. Bosworth, of Providence, R. I., contradicted some of Hull's statements as to the topography of that city. Witness had been employed by the defense to hunt up evidence. Mr. Bosworth stated that he was a lawyer, but had not been admitted to the bar, because the rules of the bar require lawyers to do wrong things sometimes, and he had declined to apply. Daniel R. Ballou, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in Providence, R. I., was called to show that the entry in the book, said to have been made by Major Ballou, in relation to Bowen's birth, was a forgery. Some ancient documents in the handwriting of Major Ballou, were offered to show a dissimilarity in the handwriting from that of the entry referred to, and long arguments took place as to its admissibility. Judge Shipman admitted the documents, the claimant objecting. Stephen R. Weedon deposed that his father was a physician in Providence, and that an entry in his book shows that there was a Polly and a Betsey Bowen, daughters of one Caleb Bowen. Mr. O'Conor stated that this was to show that there were two Betsey Bowens in Providence at the close of the last century. The evidence was admitted.

Disposal of Criminals in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, John Rogers pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and received one year in State Prison. Edward Barker and John W. Wright pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree; sentenced to State Prison for two and a half years. George McGuire, said to be a pickpocket on the Third and Fourth-avenue cars, pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for four years. Carrie Underhill was tried for stealing $37 from David Thompson, colored, in a saloon in Thompson-street. The jury had great difficulty in agreeing, and finally were discharged.

Edward P. Banning, Jr., was tried for forgery in the third degree upon James Sutton & Co., proprietors of the *Aldine*. The prisoner was a solicitor for advertising at twenty-five per cent. commission. During October he presented an order for advertising for one month, purporting to be signed by Fellows, Hoffman & Co., dealers in gas-fixtures, for which they were to pay $240. Upon this Banning was paid $60 commission, but the order afterward turned out to be a forgery. The prisoner was placed upon the stand and made a long statement, in which he said, under oath, that he had signed the order of Fellows, Hoffman & Co., at the request of Mr. Sutton, but denied having received the $60. He drew his regular allowance of about $25 a week, but was not paid for signing the order. He deposed that he was a physician, and claimed that the reason of his arrest on the present charge was because he had refused to procure an abortion.

Henry P. Vose, an advertising agent, testified that he had overheard a conversation between the prisoner's wife and Sutton, in which the latter intimated that the affair might be settled. The further proceedings in the case were adjourned until today.

The Alleged Coal-Corner Denied.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the representatives of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company took place at No. 71 Broadway. A reporter was informed that no combination was proposed, as had been stated, but that they were simply discussing the tonnage over the different roads. It was presumed that the price might be raised in due time. It was said that the companies now propose to come in direct contact with the consumers, instead of allowing the "middle men" to make whatever they choose.

The Internal Revenue of Hudson and Essex Counties, New-Jersey.

The internal revenue collections for the Fifth District of New-Jersey, which includes the Counties of Hudson and Essex, for the year ending Dec. 31, amounted to $1,321,379 42, as follows: Spirits, $94,808 77; tobacco, $322,074 64; fermented liquors, $539,384 31; banks and bankers, $85,635 33; gas, $58,068 27; income, $217,849 31; penalties, $3,563 19. There were manufactured during the year 25,806,750 cigars, 851,158 pounds of smoking and chewing tobacco, 182,895 barrels of ale, and 1,609,904 kegs of lager. Of stamps, 5,966,024 were issued.

Fire in the St. Denis Hotel.

Fire was discovered at 12¼ o'clock this morning in Room No. 69, on the third floor of the St. Denis Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street. The room, which was occupied by Mrs. Roberts, caught fire from an overheated stove. The building, owned by the Renwick estate, and leased by E. T. Mosher, the proprietor, was damaged $100. The furniture was damaged $250. The lady guests of the house were somewhat alarmed by the fire, which was extinguished without much difficulty.

WASHINGTON.

The Work of Judge Poland's Credit Mobilier Committee Virtually Ended—Senatorial Election Investigations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Poland Credit Mobilier Committee did a large business today, and practically concluded its labors of investigation, as it will scarcely examine any more witnesses on the particular subject which is under its charge, viz., the bribing of members who had not been heard from—viz., Senators Wilson and Patterson, and Representatives Bingham, Kelley, and Schofield. All made their statements today. These statements are all clear, explicit, and very positive. They are worth cords of second-hand evidence in establishing the facts in the cases of these several gentlemen. The details elsewhere given show how far from being corrupted, either then or now, these gentlemen are. Judge Kelley was especially frank in defending his right to purchase Credit Mobilier, which he would have done had he not been too poor. It was no worse, he thought, than buying a flock of sheep and then voting on the tariff on wool. Judge Bingham showed from the record of legislation in Congress that his interests not only did not incline him toward the roads, but that the joint resolution of April 10, 1869, which was designed expressly to protect the interests of the Government, was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and advocated by him up to its passage.

ELECTION INVESTIGATIONS.

It should be borne in mind that the testimony of Mr. Bushnell respecting his contribution toward the election of Senator Thayer, in 1870, made pending the popular election for Governor and members of the Legislature that year, shows that, so far as it affected the election in this specific direction, its purpose was to secure the return of members who favored the re-election of Senator Thayer, and that finally Senator Thayer was not re-elected. Mr. Bushnell was a voluntary witness here, and the opinion is generally entertained that he traveled out of his way to show that like some others, he too had been potential with his purse in the political field.

THE CURRENCY.

The questions raised by Boutwell's issue of currency, and the inquiry of the Finance Committee as to his power to make such issue, have drawn attention of Senators and members of Congress to the necessity of producing by some means an elasticity in our currency, and making the relations between supply and demand more close than they now are. A warm supporter of the Administration in the Senate, a day or two ago, alluding to the issue of notes, said that no officer of the Government should have the power of relieving the monetary condition of the country, or of influencing it in any way. The financial machine, so far as the amount of currency is concerned, should be made automatic. There was a bill introduced for this purpose by Senator Buckingham, which has been heretofore noticed, and this bill was today reported back from the Finance Committee in a form considerably amended, and Mr. Sherman supported it in a strong speech of some length. There is certainly a strong desire in Congress to find out and adopt some system by which temporary business necessities of the country may draw out an increased volume of currency, which will retire of its own accord, as it were, when it is not needed.

AERIAL TELEGRAPH.

The Senate today concurred in the House bill of last session granting a charter to the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company. Dr. Loomis, the inventor, expects to revolutionize the business of telegraphing, especially ocean telegraphing by dispensing with the use of wires or cables. During the past Summer Dr. Loomis states he has made some experiments which demonstrate the practicability of his invention. He made stations on the tops of two mountains in Virginia fifteen miles apart, and sent up from each station a kite some 500 feet above the mountain tops. To the kites were attached five wires for conductors. He succeeded in making a complete connection between the electrical current of the upper air and the electricity of the earth, and transmitted signals as perfectly as if the stations were connected with wires. Having established, as he believes, the fact that the circuit can be completed, and that the connection and break of the circuit is as perceptible and perfect as when wires are first used, he has no doubt that the circuit can be as readily made, and the signals transmitted across the Pacific ocean, as from one mountain-top to another.

European Russia.

An article in the last number of the *Russian Review* gives the following statistics: The population of European Russia, consisting of fifty Russian and ten Polish provinces, was, toward the close of the year 1867, 69,364,541 souls, occupying a surface of 4,816,157 versts, or 87,485 geographical miles. That gives an average of 16.8 souls per verst, or 792 per mile. Averages, however, are of comparatively little value in Russia, where the great diversities in climate, nationality, customs, education, and race tend to produce varieties in the proportion of the population of the various districts. The most densely peopled portion of the Empire is the ten Polish provinces. In a territory of 107,435 versts, or 2,220 geographical miles, there are 5,705,607 souls, which gives an average of fifty-three inhabitants per verst, or 2,569 per mile. Of the Russian provinces, those in which industry has attained its highest degree of progress, and those in which the cultivation of the soil or its more favorable conditions insure the means of subsistence to a larger number, are the most thickly populated. Thus Moscow shows an average of 2,777 inhabitants per mile, Kijew, 2,316, Poltawa, 2,213; Kursk, 2,103; Tula, 2,054. Another point of some interest is the population of Russian towns. A large number that are officially named such are only villages. About 100 of these have less than 1,000 inhabitants each; nearly 150 vary from 1,000 to 2,000, and about an equal number are under 3,000. Most of the Russian towns, about 230, have from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. There are only 140 towns in the country with a population of over 10,000. Of this number only six have over 100,000 inhabitants; three from 75,000 to 100,000; five from 50,000 to 75,000; six from 40,000 to 50,000; nine from 30,000 to 40,000; twenty-two from 20,000 to 30,000, and finally, eighty-nine from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.

Ship-Building on the Clyde.

The *Scotsman* publishes a statement of results of the ship-building trade on the Clyde for the past year. It appears that 1872 has been the most prosperous year in ship-building yet experienced on the Clyde. Although the number of vessels launched has not been quite up to each of the last few years, the tonnage exceeds 1871 by 28,000 tons, and 1870 by 34,200 tons. The increase of last year has been larger than any yearly increase for many years past, and has been entirely in the class of screw-steamers. The year's tonnage of screw steam-vessels is 40,800 tons above 1871, 67,000 tons above 1870, 73,000 tons above 1869, and 77,500 tons above 1868. But while the screw vessels have so enormously increased, all the other classes seem on the decline. In the building of war vessels, 1872 has been a blank on the Clyde. In paddle-steamers there has been a considerable decline, and the year only shows 6,200 tons as against 10,900 in 1871, 10,150 tons in 1870, 8,300 tons in 1869, and 6,300 in 1868. In yacht building there has been a good trade, chiefly in screw steam vessels, the Commodores and Vice-Commodores of most of the English yachting clubs having followed the example of the Commodore and Vice-Commodore of the Royal Northern Yacht Club, in having steam vessels built for attendance at the annual regattas and cruises. Hopper barges and dredgers also show a falling off as compared with 1871, but exceed the two preceding years. In iron sailing vessels there is a slight improvement over the preceding year of 2,200 tons, but as compared with 1870 the decrease is 20,000 tons, and with 1869 the decrease is 51,000 tons. Composite and wooden ships are equally low.

The Scheffin Wife Murder.

The Coroner's investigation of the Scheffin wife murder will be made on Monday next at 11 o'clock. Yesterday Prof. Janeway made a post-mortem examination on the body of Mrs. Scheffin, and found the scalp cut or torn away from the forehead to the apex of the skull. The left temporal artery was ruptured. There was no fracture of the skull. A deep cut penetrated the outer angle of the right eye. Severe bruises were found over the left eye, on the back of the right wrist, and on the back of the left hand. The body was covered with discolorations and abrasions. Death resulted from hemorrhage and exhaustion consequent on the rupture of the temporal artery. The murderer, who was arrested on Wednesday night, is still in custody.

THE INFANT ASYLUM BALL.

A Great Crush of People—Brilliant Scene in the Academy.

The Academy of Music last evening presented an unusually brilliant appearance, even for an edifice in which so much of beauty and fashion have been wont to assemble. The first ball to benefit the Infant Asylum took place last night, and was attended by a vast assembly of the *élite* of Metropolitan society, together with a large number of representatives from Brooklyn and the adjacent cities. A noticeable and unusual incident was observed last night in the early arrivals of the guests. At 9½ P. M. Fourteenth-street and Irving-place was a blaze of calcium lights, and a babel of sounds from the rapidly-arriving carriages of all descriptions, which, together with the hoarse shouts of the Jehus and the stentorian yelling of the Policemen, formed a scene of intense excitement.

At 11 P. M. over 2,000 persons had arrived within the Academy building, and from the appearance of Irving Hall it was safe to assume that another thousand would be added to the number before the clock struck eleven. Entering the Academy and elbowing one's way through the throng that filled the vestibules, the order for the gentlemen was to march up three flights of stairs to deposit hats and overcoats. This necessary but rather tedious operation was performed on the family circle floor. Stepping out in the family circle the scene presented to the eye was brilliant in the extreme. That the family circle is a point of observation was satisfactorily proved from the crowds of critical gentlemen who strolled about its giddy heights and scanned the scene below. Little or no attempt was made at decoration, the airiness and vastness of the place, with the brilliant toilettes of the promenaders being rightly considered the most suitable and tasteful decorations possible.

The stage, of course, was covered and thrown open to the very back, and closed in with some very light-colored and well-painted landscape scenery. The proscenium boxes were simply decorated with the monogram of the Infant Asylum, done in moss roses and vine leaves. One of these boxes was occupied by the Committee of Management, and was a perfect kaleidoscope of beauty, as every lady connected with the management of the Asylum ventured at least once into the box to witness the success of their own efforts, the Committee-box was the grand centre of observation during the whole night. The ordinary boxes of the Academy, both those of the first and second tiers, were well filled, every box having been engaged several days ago, and many of them sold several times over, each time at advanced rates. The original price of the circle boxes was $40, but a large number of them yesterday morning brought $50 and $60, while the proscenium boxes were sold at $100 and $150 each. The proscenium box opposite the committee box was occupied by Commodore Garrison and his family, and was the scene of lively receptions during the entire evening.

Shortly after 10 P. M., the ball fairly commenced with a grand march, when an immediate rush was made to the platform, about 300 couples promenading the floor before the march was half over. The boxes now began to fill rapidly, and the buzz of conversation and the laughter and gaiety of the assemblage gave the necessary animation to the scene, and when the first dance, the Lanciers, was struck up, it was universally acknowledged that the Academy was just as full as it should be for comfort's sake.

Among other prominent guests present during the night was Mrs. C. K. Garrison, to whom was allotted the honor of opening the ball, which she did with Mr. Stockwell as her partner. The connection of the two names of Garrison and Stockwell was very happy on this occasion, these names having been the subject of much interest throughout the day owing to the excitement on the San Domingo enterprise. The business habits of New-Yorkers would not desert them even at a fashionable ball, and the appearance of Mrs. Garrison, who was superbly costumed in black velvet and point lace, leaning on Mr. Stockwell's arm, caused an animated discussion on the prospects of the Samana Bay Company. Shortly before 11 P. M. the first waltz of the evening was played, when the floor became completely filled with dancers. The harmony of colors in the dresses of ladies, at least at a public ball, is always a matter of accident, and the ladies are to be congratulated that last night both harmony and contrast were wonderfully preserved.

At the end of the first waltz, the promenade which followed served to show off the costumes of the dancers to the best possible advantage. The lighter colors, such as carnation, lavender, and rose-pink, showed themselves to be the most popular favorites with the ladies present. The extraordinary number of changes that were rung on purple and light pink, and the darker pink, with point lace overdresses, richly trimmed with flowers, were certainly marvelous.

Flowers and autumn-leaves formed a very important part in the toilet of the ladies present, and gave a very graceful and chaste appearance to the dresses, and in many instances took away from the outréness that fashion and color have given to them. Shortly before 12 o'clock the ball was at its height, when it was calculated that 4,500 persons were present, and it was, moreover, conceded by some very competent and experienced judges that no public entertainment of late years had drawn out as much of the fashion of New-York, for the 4,500 present last night included more of the *crême de la crême* of society than any gathering of late years had been able to furnish. Families, whose faces, at least, are seldom seen in public, appeared last night, to grace the scene, and gentlemen whose names have been absent from such scenes for years, stepped from their retirement to add effect to the celebration of the first ball of the Infant Asylum. A noticeable and agreeable fact was the absence from the room of professional politicians. City politics was happily unrepresented. Where so much of beauty of person and costume was apparent as at the ball of last night, it would not be good taste to individualize.

The supper was served *a la carte* by Delmonico. The music, furnished by Grafulla, with two bands, one for dance and the other for promenade music, gave great satisfaction, and the programme of dancing was certainly one of the most varied and agreeable on record.

Valuable Present to the State Library.

From the Albany Journal, Jan. 15.

Mansfield Tracy Walworth intends shortly to deposit in the State Library in this city a sabre presented to him by the Shah of Persia. Abbas Mirza, the ancestor of the present ruler of Persia, was the Crown Prince, and commanded the Persian army at the famous battle of Echmiadzin, when the Russian army were utterly routed. This victory, so glorious in the annals of Persia, Mr. Walworth introduced with great accuracy of detail into his historical novel of "Delaplaine," and forwarded a copy of the book to the present Shah. A generous recognition of the compliment extended to both sovereigns has just reached the author in the shape of the identical sabre worn by Abbas Mirza in that memorable battle. The first sabre worn by the Prince in that conflict was so bent by a grape-shot that he flung it aside, and took another from an officer of his staff. The bent sabre is the one now presented to Mr. Walworth. The sheath is of chased gold, and the sword knot and tassel are decorated with pearls estimated to be worth in gold about $3,500.

A Coming Picture Sale.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes that a very extensive and interesting sale of engravings by and after Turner is to come on at Messrs. Christie's in March. The engravings number considerably more than 20,000, and include thousands of copies of the larger and more expensive plates. The plates themselves are likewise valuable, many being in excellent condition. This property has lain for twenty years uncared for in the house in Queen Anne-street, where Turner's studio was. This house, tenantless, dirty, literally rotting away, of which the neighbors said it was a disgrace and an eyesore to their street, contained the treasures which Messrs. Christie are about to offer to the world. Death has lately removed the man who was ostensible custodian of the property, and after his death there were found piles of engravings of all kinds reaching breast high round the room. Slates had fallen off the roof, the water had dripped in and was actually standing in tiny pools on some of the heaps of prints, and the floors had so far rotted that some of them appeared unsafe to carry a single person. By purchase or by death several of the claims on the property have become extinguished, until it is now vested jointly in the hands of two gentlemen, distant relatives of the painter, one of whom had to be fetched from the wilder parts of Alabama to establish his identity and his right to a share of these treasures. The sale will include quantities varying from about 400 to 600 each of the larger and more popular engravings, such as "Caligula's Bridge," "Dido and Æneas," "Mercury and Argus," "Mercury and Herse," and "Crossing the Brook;" more than 800 sets of the England and Wales series, and large numbers of the smaller book plates illustrating the works of Scott, Byron, Milton, Campbell and Rogers, together with those done for the Keepsakes, Annual Tours, and other works. Of the published plates of Liber Studiorum there are few or no good examples, but collectors may enrich their folios from the etchings, of which there are more than 700 of the published series, and more than eighty of the rarer unpublished. A number of the copper-plates of the unpublished part of that work were found lying heaped in a corner of some old cupboard, where a charwoman had pitched them out of the way.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Canada Air-line Railway will be opened for business on Saturday.

Surgeon J. S. Knight is ordered to the receiving-ship Ohio.

Work has begun on the inauguration ball building in Judiciary-square, Washington.

The thermometer fell 34° in Cincinnati, yesterday, up till midnight, when it marked 23°, and was still on the decline.

The Maine Legislature met in convention yesterday, and elected Wm. Caldwell State Treasurer.

A bill was reported in the Maine Senate, yesterday, providing for a State Board of Immigration.

The snow in Halifax, N. S., is rapidly disappearing under the influence of a warm southerly wind.

The steam-ship Idaho, which called at Halifax, N. S., yesterday, for coal, has sailed for New-York.

Mr. Wm. Merritt, from ill-health, has resigned the office of Superintendent of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Prof. O. H. Kile, Principal of Schools in Westerly, R. I., died yesterday morning. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont.

The Mechanics' Bank, of Lancaster, Penn., was robbed, on Wednesday, of $44,000 in convertible and registered bonds and securities.

Julia Norton, aged nineteen years, while at work in a paper-hanging factory on Simmons-street, was caught in the belting today and fatally injured.

All vessels from ports where small-pox exists will be detained at quarantine in Halifax, N. S., until released by the inspecting physician.

The Oregon troops have invested Capt. Jack's camp in Ben. Wright's Cave. The howitzers are in position, and the battle will probably be opened today.

At San Francisco, the four-mile running race between Phil. Sheridan and Thad. Stevens has been declared off, Phil. Sheridan having been disabled.

Edward Barrett, of Greenville, R. I., was instantly killed this afternoon while walking on the track of the Worcester (Mass.) Railroad, between Albion and Manville, R. I.

The President yesterday signed the act to amend section 12 of an act entitled an act to authorize the appointment of shipping commissioners, &c.; approved June 7, 1872.

Brady, the horse thief, one of the three men who escaped from Sing Sing on Sunday night, was captured in the cellar of a house in Poughkeepsie at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, $2,903,374 59; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,095,000; coin, $63,535,429 59; coin certificates, $26,670,500.

Private dispatches report that Foley, McKenny, and Barnes, of Covington, supposed to be the three men seen frozen to death in a skiff near Memphis, are alive and well at Osceola, Ark., where they went to hunt.

William C. Cleveland, Professor of Civil Engineering in Cornell University, died yesterday, in Ithaca, of pneumonia and edema. His remains will be taken to Cambridge, Mass., for interment.

In the case of George Kerper, in McConnellsburg, Penn., charged with killing Robert H. Welch, on the night of the Presidential election, the jury, after being out twenty-four hours, failed, yesterday, to agree, and were discharged.

A. W. Train, merchant tailor, doing business in Newton, Mass., eloped a few days since with Miss Emma Norris, a girl in his employ, leaving a wife and child and several creditors. He is supposed to be in New-York.

Dr. Jones, homeopathic physician, of Toronto, died suddenly, on Wednesday night, after taking a dose of chloral hydrate, which had been administered at his own request after a painful surgical operation.

The annual Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts, was held at Boston on Wednesday. Adam B. Lawrence, of Newton, was elected Commander for the ensuing year.

Major Oscar Mack, of the First Infantry, is ordered, in addition to his present duties, to inspect the various cemeteries containing the Union dead; and he will report their condition and requirements, in accordance with the act of Feb. 22, 1867.

The Dominion Board of Trade, which assembled in Ottawa, on Wednesday, for its third annual meeting, has a large attendance, with representatives from a great number of the local boards throughout Canada, the maritime provinces, British Columbia, and the United States.

At the Union School, at Candor, N. Y., on Wednesday, Charles Eastwood, of Bath, N. Y., aged sixteen, was accidentally shot in the stomach by a boy named Smith, of Wilseyville, who received the pistol from another boy, and was not aware it was loaded. Eastwood's condition is critical.

Capt. R. H. Pond, of the Twelfth Infantry, has been accepted as Superintendent-General of the recruiting service, and ordered to send thirty-one recruits to Fort Hamilton, New-York Habor, for Light Battery C, Third Artillery. They will be selected from men willing to serve with a mounted battery.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following nominations: Thomas S. Smyth, J. W. Congdon, Thomas Mason, and George Williams, to be first lieutenants in the Revenue Marine Service; Francis Tuttle, Thomas D. Walker, George H. Gooding, Samuel E. Maguire, and David A. Hall, to be second lieutenants in the Revenue Marine Service.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Duncan, of the Fifth Cavalry, having been found by a Board of Examination incapacitated for active service, by reason of injuries received during the engagement at Albuquerque, New-Mexico, on April 8, 1862, the President directs that his name be placed on the list of retired officers of that class in which disability results from long and faithful service.

Hugh Sweeney, who, with an excursion party, went from Wilmington, Del., to Bridgeton, N. J., in August last, was yesterday morning, in Philadelphia, convicted of manslaughter in killing George M. Davis, proprietor of the hotel where the party was dining, during a general fight that occurred. Sweeney has been sentenced to five years at hard labor in the State Prison.

A Bleeding Family—The Story of a Physician.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 14.

A singular story is told by a Millbridge physician, of Rufus Mitchell, aged thirty, who recently bled to death from a slight cut: "He was one of those unfortunate men who bleed from the slightest scratch of the skin, and many times he has lain and bled till it seemed that the blood had all run out, and then he would gradually recover. This time the cut was quite large, and he lived but a few hours. There is something remarkable about this family, who are here termed as belonging to the bleeding family. None but the males bleed, and they are the sons of the females of the same family. For instance, this man has left children; none of them will bleed, but if the girls should have boys in their families, they will be of the bleeding kind, but the boys are themselves free and their families will be the same. I cannot explain this. I have practiced in the family for more than twenty years. During this time a number of them have died from this cause, and others have bled, often dangerously."

How an Eccentric Vermonter was Buried.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Jan. 13.

An exceedingly eccentric man has just died at Hinesburg, Vt., in the person of Augustus McEwen, aged eighty-four. He had his grave dug twenty years ago, and stoned up and filled with earth that it might be in perfect condition whenever needed. Last Fall he had the earth dug out of it, saying he expected to be laid there before Winter was over. His coffin was in readiness seven years ago, and so arranged that he could lie on his side with his knees drawn up, as he said he slept in this condition in life and wanted to sleep so in death. All his plans for the funeral were made in advance, and among the rest he selected four colored boys who had worked for him more or less, as had their father before them, as pall-bearers. They were to carry the body to the grave, which was on his own farm, lower it to its last resting place, fill the grave with earth, and then walk back to the house, where they were to find each a letter, sealed and directed to them, in which was the money to pay for this last service which he had required of them. His friends took good care to carry out his peculiar wishes.

Half Horse and Half Man. Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

HOE—DOWS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Jan. 15, by Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, RICHARD M. HOE, Jr., to ANNIE L., daughter of David Dows, all of New-York.

LYONS—SACKETT.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 15, by Rev. J. B. Paterson, [illegible] LYONS to [illegible], youngest daughter of the late Wm. H. Sackett, all of Brooklyn.

RICKETTS—TUGNOT.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William D. Walker, [illegible] RICKETTS to ANNA, youngest daughter of George Tugnot, Esq., of this City.

TUTHILL—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. Walker, Dr. S. BURNET TUTHILL, of New-York City, to LIZZIE, daughter of Jas. S. Smith, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

VARICK—HASBROUCK.—In Poughkeepsie, at the residence of George [illegible], Jan. 15, 1873, by Rev. Dr. Pelts, of New-Paltz, ABRAHAM VARICK, of Poughkeepsie, and LAURA T. HASBROUCK, daughter of the late Levi Hasbrouck, of New-Paltz, N. Y.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Orange, N. J., on Fourth day, 15th inst., DOBEL BAKER, in the 84th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Seventh day, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, 15th-st. and Rutherford-place.

BALDWIN.—On Jan. 14, 1873, BESSIE MOUNT, only daughter of James M. and Alicia W. Baldwin, of chronic bronchitis, in the 19th year of her age.
Funeral on Saturday, Jan. 18, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, No. 35 Church-st., Paterson, N. J. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

BYXBEE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, LYDIA ANN, wife of James Byxbee, in the 58th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEVOE.—In this City, the 15th inst., Mrs. ADELINE A., widow of the late Abraham Devoe, in the [illegible] year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of J. S. L. Brumley, No. 445 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1 P. M.

DOE.—In Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 15, LIZZIE [illegible], youngest daughter of Chas. L. and Lizzie Doe, in the 7th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, Jefferson-av., Elizabeth, Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DUNLOP.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873, ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Dunlop, aged 29 years and 4 months.
Funeral on Friday, the 17th inst., at 1½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 422 West 29th-st. Interment in [illegible] Cemetery.

DUFF.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, MARY EMMA, widow of the late Col. [illegible] Duff.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st. Interment at Green-Wood.

DUNNINGTON.—On the 16th inst., STUART A. DUNNINGTON, aged 29 years.
Relatives and friends of the family, members of [illegible] Lodge, No. [illegible], F. and A. M., of [illegible] Chapter, R. A. M., [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible].

EYRE.—On the 15th inst., [illegible], the beloved wife of Henry Eyre.
The friends of her husband and family are invited to attend the funeral, at the [illegible], Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., on Saturday morning, at [illegible] o'clock.

FREEMAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, JOSEPH FREEMAN, aged 50 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 19th, at 1 P. M., from corner of Ocean and Carteret avs., Jersey City Heights (late Clarendon.)

GODDARD.—In this City, on the 14th inst., WM. NEWTON GODDARD, in the 35th year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 1,298 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

KUCK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 5 A. M., HARRY, aged 3 years and 4 months, third son of Albert C. and Anna Kuck, of Westfield, N. J.
Funeral at 2 P. M. on Friday, Jan. 17, to which relatives and friends are invited.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, after a long illness, at the residence of his son-in-law, F. A. [illegible], No. 230 East 18th-st., OLIVER PHILIPS JACKSON, of this City, in the 72d year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Ann's (P. E.) Church, 12th-st. and 5th-av., this (Friday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.
New-Orleans (La.) and Canandaigua (N. Y.) papers please copy.

LEAVITT.—At the residence of his son, James T. Leavitt, No. 56 West 20th-st., New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 16, Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D., of Brooklyn, aged 78.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

PHILIPS.—At Chicago, Sunday, Jan. 12, SUSAN ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. B. Philips and daughter of John Dimon.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her father, No. 218 East 14th-st., Friday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

STUART.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873, at his late residence, Newton, N. J., J. H. STUART, M. D., aged [illegible].
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, Saturday, 18th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WILDER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, BENJAMIN G. WILDER, aged [illegible].
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WATERBURY.—Jan. 14, DAVID H. WATERBURY, aged 65 years.
His relations and friends, and those of his brother Samuel, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Sam'l Waterbury, No. 21 East 30th-st., on Friday next, the 17th, at 12 o'clock M.

WETMORE.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, at his late residence in the City of Utica, Hon. EDMUND A. WETMORE, in the 75th year of his age.

WRIGHT.—On Wednesday, the 15th inst., THOMAS BEVERIDGE WRIGHT, son of the late Andrew and Elizabeth Wright, in the 47th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 449 West 43d-st., without further notice.

WINSLOW.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 16, Mrs. JANE WINSLOW, in the 83d year of her age.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 214 East 39th-st., on Saturday at 12 o'clock M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST ENGLISH CANNEL COAL FOR SALE.
210 tons Ince Hall Gas Cannel, to arrive.
84 tons Ince Hall Gas Cannel, in port.
200 tons Ince Hall House Cannel, to arrive per steamer.
GEO. W. PECK, BROKER, No. 38 PINE-ST.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will promise to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,180 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige.
SAMUEL W. GEERY & CO.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILAdelphia, who, for the last thirty-five years has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of pulmonary diseases, will again be at his consultation rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., where advice will be given free to all, but for a thorough examination with the respirometer, the charge will be $5.

DENTISTRY.—ALL WHO WISH TO study economy in first-class dental operations will call on Dr. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $30. Extracting under pure fresh gas. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEWSMEN.—THE THIRD EDITION OF PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for December, 1872, is now ready, containing Astor, Seward, Froude, Argyle, &c., with portraits; 30 cents. Sent, first post, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.
The January No., with Shakespeare and his chief dramatic characters, and portraits of several distinguished personages—the best ever issued—is also ready. A beautiful Chromo given to every new subscriber.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cts.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 16, was again quite large, but the only sales made were those in charge of H. N. Camp, of three additional houses in the block on the north side of East Fifty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues. The sales, as of Wednesday, were effected under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., referee. The property sold as follows: four-story and basement high-stoop Ohio stone front house and lot, latter, 16.8 by 100.5; East Fifty-ninth-street, north side, 90 feet east of Madison-avenue; purchased by B. P. Fairchild for $18,300. Similar house and lot, adjoining, purchased by Lyman N. Jones for $18,100, and similar house and lot next but one, adjoining, purchased by Mr. Fairchild for $15,000. The sale of the third house, noticed for yesterday, 122.4 feet east of Madison-avenue, was postponed until to-morrow, (Saturday.) The prices realized were about the same as those of the previous day, for the houses and lots are but 16.8 feet front, while those sold Wednesday were 20 feet. The legal auction in charge of Muller, Wilkins & Co., involving the disposition of the property, No. 372 Broadway, between White and Franklin streets, and the houses and lots Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Sullivan-street, between Broome and Spring streets, was adjourned to Feb. 20. No other business was transacted.

To-day the following auctions are expected to occur: By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, under four separate decrees. Messrs. Geo. L. Ingraham, W. L. Livingston, Thos. H. Landon and Jacob F. Miller, respectively, referees, at Exchange, of four Ohio stone front houses and lots on the north side of East Fifty-ninth-street, beginning at a point 340 feet east of Madison-avenue. Lots in size each 20 by 100.5. By E. H. Ludlow & Co., adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Messrs. Stephen D. Van Schaick and Stephen H. Olin, referees, at Exchange, of the house and lot No. 740 West Thirty-fourth-street, south side, seventy-eight feet east of Tenth-avenue. Lot 21.6 by 98, and by Jas. M. Miller, adjourned foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Wm. M. Howland, Esq., referee, at Exchange, of the store and lot No. 199 Church-street. Lot 21.2 by 75 feet.

John S. Pierce, No. 106 Broadway, has recently sold at private contract, a plot containing about five City lots, situate on the north side of West Seventy-sixth-street, running through to Seventy-seventh-street, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue, front on Seventy-sixth-street, 64.8 feet; on Seventy-seventh-street, 59.2 feet; depth, 204 feet, for $86,000.

Exchange Sales. Thursday, Jan. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story and basement high-stoop Ohio stone front h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s., 90 ft. east of Madison-av., lot 16.8x100.5	$18,300
1 similar h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s., 106.8 ft. east Madison-av., adjoining above	18,100
1 similar h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s., 140 ft. east of Madison-av., next but one adjoining above	15,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Baxter-st., No. 39, e. s., 180 ft. s. of Canal-st., 25x100; Baxter-st., No. 37, e. s., 25x100	$25,000
Chrystie-st., No. 88, e. s., 25x100	14,500
Fort George property, plot No. 125	12,000
King's Bridge road, n. s., 120 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 100x200	5,720
Monroe-st., s. s., No. 18, 26x50.10	5,250
37th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98	27,692
38th-st., n. s., Nos. 231 and 233, 48.7x98.9x49.7x98.3	18,000
55th-st., Nos. 65 and 67, n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x98.9	60,500
46th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x102.1x25.2x100.5	15,000
52d-st., n. s., 186 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	47,000
74th-st., s. s., 220.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 79x100.5	56,000
126th-st., s. s., extending from 1st to 2d-av. x ½ block	70,000
117th-st., n. s., 135 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22x½ block	2,500
123d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 140x99.11	112,000
123d-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11	16,000
Madison-av., e. s., 82.2 ft. n. of 79th-st., 20x77	30,600
Academy-st., n. w. corner Vermilyea-av., 137x100	5,000
1st-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 47th-st., 25.1x100	25,000
2d-av., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 25x149.6	9,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE LOT ON BROADWAY FOR SALE,

BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.

TERMS EASY.

For particulars apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch Office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.
West Twenty-first-street—4 story, brown stone, [illegible].
East Twenty-second-street, near Broadway—3 story high-stoop house, 25x55x100.
East Thirty-first-street, between Madison and [illegible]—4 story, brown stone.
West Thirty-second-street, between 5th-av. and Broadway—4 story, brown stone, 25x60x100.
West Forty-sixth-street, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.
West Forty-seventh-street, near 5th-av.—4 story, brown stone.
West Forty-ninth-street, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.
West Fiftieth-street, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.
East Fifty-third-street, a few doors from 5th-av.—4 story, brown stone.
West Fifty-third-street, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.
West Fifty-fifth-street, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.
Fifth-avenue, near 48th-st.—Elegant 4-story brown-stone house of extra size.
Fifth-avenue, near 14th-st., with L on adjoining street, suitable for business purposes.
Madison-avenue—A first-class 4 story, brown stone, [illegible].
Madison-avenue, between 36th and 37th sts.—A first class 4 story, brown stone.
Lexington-avenue, between 34th and 35th sts.—4 story, brown stone.
Lexington-avenue, near 54th-st.—4 story, brown stone.
Also, many other houses for sale on 5th, Madison, and Lexington avs., and on the cross streets, in desirable locations; valuable business property in various parts of the City; vacant lots on 5th-av., the Boulevards, and other choice situations. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

BALL, BLACK & CO., INTENDING TO close up their business the coming Spring, offer their building south-west corner of Broadway and Prince-st., FOR SALE upon advantageous terms. It is 51 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet on Prince-st.; is THOROUGHLY and ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF, NO WOOD whatever having been used in its construction; it is five stories high, besides an attic, and the ROOF IS IRON; is heated throughout by steam, and has an Otis steam elevator running from the basement to the attic, all the machinery and the boiler being outside of the building under the sidewalk.

It is believed to be one of the most ELEGANT, SUBSTANTIAL and COMPLETE buildings in the City. For further particulars inquire as above.

JOHN S. PIERCE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
NO. 106 BROADWAY.
Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Mortgages cashed at short notice.
Charge of estates solicited.

FIFTH-AV., 44TH-ST.—WELL FINISHED, magnificently furnished and decorated full size dwelling for sale very reasonably; also, medium size house adjoining, unfurnished.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

A GEM—IN WEST 53D-ST.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house; modern style; 17x55x100; hard wood, perfect order, and very attractive. Price, partially furnished, $30,000; unfurnished, with gas-fixtures, $27,500.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV., HIGH-STOOP 22 and 25 foot houses, on 23d, 27th, 29th, 34th, 41st, 42d, 48th, 53d, 56th, 57th, and 62d sts., at lowest prices.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND PERFECT house No. 237 Madison-av.; four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60, and two-story extended dining-room, by 100; price $90,000, or, with the costly and elegant furniture, $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, the first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 623 5th-av., near 50th-st.; Columbia College lease, $1,000 per annum, fifteen years to run; size 25x65; lot 100 feet deep; price, $70,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE—IN CHAMBERS-ST., OPPOSITE City Hall Park, and near the corner of Centre-st., a substantial marble store, 20 feet wide by 150 feet, with a large rent roll. Price $175,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE WITH FOURTEEN lots on the south-west corner of New-York-av. and St. Mark's-place; price $62,000, worth $80,000; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 315 West 57th-st.; four story, high stoop, brown stone; 25x58x100.5; price $55,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, NEAR MADISON-SQUARE—four-story brown-stone house; full lot; house, 25x60; also, one in 24th-st., near 7th-av.; terms easy.
WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NOS. 121, 123 and 125 GREENE-st.; No. 111 (old number) Prince-st. Inquire of T. D. MATHER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TIMBER AND COAL LANDS.
FOR SALE.
20,000 acres on the Kentucky River, recently surveyed into tracts of 200 acres each; will sell the whole or part very low; terms to suit; title perfect. Apply to MONAGHAN & CO., No. 181 Broadway, New-York.

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick stores on street, and 160 acres of land adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. V. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMFORD, AND NORWALK, CONN., FOR SALE.—State the kind of place you are looking for. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and Other Companies.
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 75 and 80 BROADWAY.
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 31, 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
NOS. 4 AND 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET ON Lease.—Four lofts, together or separately, corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., well lighted, and in good order.
G. A. KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st., basement.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, near Madison or Union squares, or near Broadway. Must have at least three rooms and water-closet on ground floor, suited for a physician or lawyer. Address, by letter, with full particulars and terms, to No. 191 Hoffman House Hotel.

WANTED TO LEASE—AT STAMFORD or vicinity, a place suitable for a gentleman's residence. House must be well furnished, good stable, and at least two or three acres of ground. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife a large, pleasant, furnished room, with fire, gas, hot and cold water, without board, near Broadway. Address, stating terms, ADAMS, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest, six per cent.
Deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Assets, $8,877,307 13.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th Street.
DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the third Monday in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 244 8TH-AV.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date from the 1st inst. Interest at Six per Cent. per annum.
NATHANIEL ELLIS, President.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.
Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.
Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.
Especial advantages afforded to those having in charge trust funds.
The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.
Gen. B. W. BRICE......Late Chief Paymaster, U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH..........Second Auditor U. S. Treasury.
MOSES KELLY..Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON..Ass't Sec'y United States Treasury.
L. E. TUTTLE...Assistant Treas. of the United States.
New-York City.
WILLIAM C. BRYANT..................The Evening Post.
R. R. GRAVES..........................R. R. Graves & Co.
REV. H. H. GARNET, D. D.......Pastor Shiloh Pres. Ch.
WALTER T. HATCH..................W. T. Hatch & Son.
SAMUEL HOLMES......Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT..........................Seth B. Hunt & Co.
E. A. LAMBERT..........Pres. Craftsmen's Life Ass. Co.
E. P. SMITH..................................59 Reade-street.
REV. GEO. WHIPPLE..Sec. Am. Missionary Association.
Boston.
HON. WILLIAM CLAFLIN...Ex-Gov. of Massachusetts.
BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
J. W. ALVORD, Pres. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER 12TH-ST.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, on all sums from $5 upwards which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
Interest begins the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
No. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.
Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 20th of January.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BAYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Sec. and Treas.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 301 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.
The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
Deposits received of any sum from *One* to *Twenty-five Thousand Dollars*.
Money deposited on or before *Jan. 20 will draw interest* from *Jan. 1*.
FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:
On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum. ALSO, an EXTRA INTEREST of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CEMENT AND IRON-WORK for a portion of the new City Hall building, San Francisco, Cal.
Sealed proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of Hydraulic Cement, also for Rolled Iron Joists, as per printed specifications, schedules, &c., (to be seen at the banking-house of Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 34 Pine-st., New-York,) will be received at the office of the Board of City Hall Commissioners, corner of McAllister and Leavenworth sts., San Francisco, until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1873.
Printed form of proposals, plans, drawings, and terms upon which bids will be entertained, can now be seen as above at No. 34 Pine-st.
P. H. CANAVAN,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,
CHAS. E. McLANE,
Board of City Hall Commissioners.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25, 1872.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
CAR FERRY STEAMERS.
Sealed proposals for the construction of a car ferry steamer for use in the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, of 280 feet measurement over all, will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st March next.
Plans may be seen, and specifications, and all further information obtained on application to W. K. MUIR, General Superintendent, Hamilton, on the 8th February, and will be open for inspection for a fortnight.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, Jan. 13, 1873.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana**, on the Illinois River, **are completed**, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $385,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone **are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities**, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude**. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed**, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

7 Per Cent. Gold

First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
A. S. BAYLIS & CO.,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.
We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on Jan. 14, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

WM. A. THOMSON,	JOHN G. DAVIS,
D. S. GREGORY,	ROBERT SEAMAN,
JESSE HOYT,	HENRY COLLINS,
PIERRE V. DUFLON,	ROBERT K. DAVIES,
BENJ. C. BOGERT,	JESSE W. POWERS,
PHIL. TILLINGHAST,	RILEY A. BRICK,
SAMUEL COULTER.	

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, WILLIAM A. THOMSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN G. DAVIS, Esq., Vice-President.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY, 17th inst., for the purchase of
$200,000 Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876.
$100,000 Public Park Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1918.
Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest.
The Controller reserves the right to reject any proposals not to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 154 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
(CONSOLIDATED.)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,000,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON.
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

GUARANTEED BONDS
On a Completed Road.
The Cincinnati, Richmond, and Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s
First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by
The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, The Pennsylvania Company, and The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.
The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company. Price, 92½ and interest.
Full particulars on application to
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
No 27 Pine-st.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NO. 682 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD this day, at No. 682 Broadway, the following-named persons were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

DAVID BANKS,	CHARLES JENKINS,
HENRY A. KERR,	WILLIAM PHELPS,
A. C. COOPER,	JOSEPH ROGERS,
CHARLES BANKS,	A. W. BROWN,
AMOS WOODRUFF,	WM. H. HUME,
A. D. PORTER,	LOUIS C. GUEUTAL,
JOHN MORRISON,	FRED. A. REICHARD,
ISAAC HENDRIX.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CHARLES JENKINS was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 54 Exchange-place,
OFFER FOR SALE
READING RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED 7s.
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA, AND TERRE HAUTE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE 7s, GUARANTEED.
LOUISVILLE CITY 7s.
HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN, AND HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 7s.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 13, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, 21st inst., for
$800,000 New-York Bridge Bonds, Seven per Cent., due July 1, 1920, 1921, 1922.
Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest.
The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

MUTUAL BANK, NO. 750 BROADWAY, New-York.—The annual election for directors and inspectors of election of this bank will be held at their banking-house, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873 the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10, 3 P. M., to Jan. 22, 10 A. M.
GARRY PERDON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD, OF LONG ISLAND,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
(EXTENSION)
FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 24 Pine-st.,
Pamphlets and all particulars upon application.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000,
Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.
$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.
Coupon Bonds of......... ....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.
Pamphlets and full information furnished by
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, **$20,000** per mile. **Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000.** Road runs through a **populous** and **rich agricultural** district from **Oswego** to **Lewiston**, on the **Niagara River**, with branches to **Buffalo** and **Suspension Bridge**. Connects at either end with leading **Trunk Lines**; is **admirably located** for securing large and profitable **local** and **through business; 45** miles of track already laid; and whole length, **150** miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.
The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.
Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.
We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

CITY BONDS.

CITY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, 7s.
CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO, 7 3-10ths,
CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, 8s,
CITY OF RICHMOND, INDIANA, 8s.
CITY OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, 7s,
CITY OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, 6s.
For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF shareholders of this Bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN	FREDERICK M. MAAS,
JOHN T. DALY,	F. MEISSNER,
ADOLPH ENGLER,	EMIL MAGNUS,
M'CELLUS HARTLEY,	FRANCIS MORAN,
JOSHUA HENDRICKS,	EDWARD PRIEBS,
GERHARD JANSSEN,	DAVID SALOMON,
FREDERICK KUHNE,	EMIL SAUER,
ALEX. KLINGENBERG	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
LEO LEHMANN,	JONAS SONNEBORN,
M. H. LEVIN,	FREDERICK VILMAR.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, EMIL SAUER and DAVID SALOMON were respectively unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.
AT AN ELECTION THIS DAY HELD, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOSEPH BUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	JONA. W. ALLEN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	LANSING C. MOORE,
CHAS. PURKHALTER,	ANDREW MILLS,
	AND JOHN LAWRENCE.

And Samuel C. Harriot, Hudson Hoagland, and John W. Masury were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.
At a meeting of the Board subsequently held F. A. Palmer, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and Charles Parkhalter, Esq., Vice-President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William H. Macy,	James Fraser,
Jonathan Thorne,	William M. Kingsland,
John P. Nesmith,	Richard M. Blatchford,
R. A. Witthaus,	Henry S. Fearing,
R. Sands Tucker,	Nicholas F. Palmer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 129 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, Vermont Division.

The Shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. Montreal 57 miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this road we recommend as combining profit with absolute safety. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.
Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.
For sale by
WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers, No. 31 Pine-st.,
New-York.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Nathaniel Hayden,	George C. Collins,
Joseph M. Cooper,	Thomas Davenport,
John B. Dunham,	Benjamin W. Merriam,
Charles J. Shepard,	Charles Sandford,
John H. Sherwood,	Thomas Woodward,
Samuel R. Platt,	H. B. Loomis,
Charles Hauselt,	George Farmer,
Henry W. Belcher.	

At a meeting of the Board, held this A. M., Mr. NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously re-elected President.
G. M. HARD, Cashier.

OFFICES OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, Jan. 14, 1873.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of this Company for the ensuing year:
HENRY H. GORDON, President.
W. M. BRAMHALL, Vice-President and Treasurer.
HENRY LOVERIDGE, Secretary.

WE HAVE VARIOUS SUMS OF MONEY to loan for estates, without any bonus, on desirable improved City property; we also buy and sell existing first and second mortgages at fair valuations.
WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

35th Dividend.
PHENIX Insurance Co.,
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
JAN. 16, 1873.
This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) per Cent. payable on the 20th inst., at the Office in New-York.
No. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, SECRETARY.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
INTEREST.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum will be credited Jan. 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1873.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
SIX PER CENT.,
payable on demand, at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 3, 1873. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 10th inst., until Feb. 4. By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIdend of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.
FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, President.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Offices, New-Rochelle. No. 1 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

Capital - -	$200,000 00
Surplus - -	403,886 87
Assets Jan. 1, 1873 - -	$603,886 87

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 13, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
payable on and after Feb. 1 at New-York Office.
GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 189 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.
T. Y. BROWN,
Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 175 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

42D DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 156 Broadway.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 471 BROADWAY, Jan. 13, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.
Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
FIREMEN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN.
OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 80 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.
BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company, have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York, on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Feb. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared, payable on and after Jan. 14, 1873, free of all tax. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. upon the stock of this Company, payable at the agency, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1873, to stockholders registered at the close of business Jan. 25.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Jan. 25, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 17.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1873.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PARAN STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate, Apartment House, Broadway, Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1872.
MARIETTA R. STEVENS, Executrix.
JOHN L. MELCHER, CHARLES G. STEVENS, Executors.
d6-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE PERIER, late of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, No 11 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.
THEODORE PABST, HENRY ESCH, Executors.
d13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. POOLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to T. C. CRONIN, Esq., at his law offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1872.
ELIZA POOLER, Administratrix.
VICTOR VILLAUME, Administrator.
s6-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES KELSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1872.
BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN, Executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.
s13-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WALDO, late of the City of New-York, late merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mortimer Porter, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of October, 1872.
FRANCIS W. MORSE, Executor.
o11-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of LUKE H. HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to John Van Arsdale, Executor, at his residence, at No. 31 East 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1872.
CHAS P. HOLMES, Executor.
s20-law6mF

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 7:30 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Unsurpassed accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Prepay washing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE, THOMSON.....Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 1 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, TWEEDY.....Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.....Saturday, Jan. 18, at 6 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN.....2,500 tons
PEMBROKE.....2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN.....1,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other ports in England.

These steam-ships built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $85 currency
Second Cabin.....53 currency
Steerage.....30 currency

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$32
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
Celestial, Wednesday, Jan. 22. Parthia, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
Algeria, Wednesday, Jan 29. Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
*Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 40 North River.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage, to Queenstown or Liverpool.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and all ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SUMONT...Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAU.....Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE.....DANSE.....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

Grand cabin.....$100 | Second cabin.....$70
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most direct route of the line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 18. 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Jan. 25. 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Jan. 30. 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 1. 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Feb. 8. 2 P. M.

and each successive SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80 gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Drafts also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

ANGLIA.....Sat. Jan. 18 | CALIFORNIA, Sat. Feb. 1
INDIA.....Sat. Jan. 25 | AUSTRALIA, Sat. Feb. 8

Passengers forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Continent, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route.

Tickets can be had at the Company's offices or agencies, or may be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power screw-steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

CITY OF CORK, Capt. MORGAN.....Jan. 22, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. FRENCH.....Jan. 29, at 2½ P.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAN. PRICE.....Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....Feb. 12, at 8
NEVADA, Capt. .....Feb. 19, at
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 26, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE NEW AND FAVORITE FULL-POWER WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARAGON, Thursday.....Wednesday, Jan. 8
GREAT WESTERN, Captain.....Wednesday, Jan 29

Cabin passage, $70 currency, $30 gold.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 10 Southern Wharves, foot of Rector-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Royal Mail Steam-ship Line, leaves Pier 3 N. River, at 2 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Tuesday.....Sat. Jan. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) Thursday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, (Progreso and Vera Cruz only,) Thurs. Jan. 30
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the extreme of comfort, should not leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in selecting the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing suitable accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in all kinds of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Antin, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 31, 1873—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, Lonchinar at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply as Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. B. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Steamer RISING STAR will sail for Aspinwall at noon, TUESDAY, Jan. 21. Through passengers for San Francisco by this departure will remain ten days at Panama.

F. B. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD.....Jan. 14
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL.....Jan. 16
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL.....Jan. 18

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Chesaw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office.

Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

QUEEN & CREIGHTON, R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

RUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 65 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R.,
No. 239 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO

JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in January, as follows, loading at Pier No. 12 North River:

The ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, on the 19th, at 2 P. M., for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, and Laguayra.

For freight or passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 86 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 26th of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Jan. 23, 73
ERIE, Capt. TINKHAM.....Feb. 26
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 43 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON. Thur. Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday.....Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

[Copy.]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, in and for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GRIFFITH and GEORGE W. WUNDRAM, composing the copartnership of GRIFFITH & WUNDRAM, bankrupts.—No. [illegible] in Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale; This undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1873, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the boiler-shop and iron-foundery of the said bankrupts, carried on by Griffith & Wundram, above named, on the south-easterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Eleventh-avenue, in the City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy of the bankrupts; all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupts under two leases of the premises lately occupied by the bankrupts; two-thirds interest of the said bankrupts in and to the United States patents for improvements in sectional steam-boiler, and one for improvement in machine for bracing T heads; two-thirds of Griffith & Wundram in one Belgian patent for improvement in sectional steam-boiler; one small steam-engine, and all the machinery, tools, and implements in the boiler-shop and iron-foundry aforesaid, used by the said bankrupts in carrying on their business of boiler-makers and foundrymen, and all the stock in trade of the said bankrupts. Catalogues may be had of the undersigned on the premises.—New-York, Jan. 13, 1873.

WM. P. ABENDROTH,
Assignee, &c., of the said Bankrupts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD W. SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward W. Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jan10-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK KEOGH, MICHAEL KEOGH, and SYLVESTER R. KEOGH, bankrupts.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of November, 1872.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Patrick Keogh, Michael Keogh, and Sylvester R. Keogh, and of each of them, all of New-York, in the County of New-York, and state of New York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of December, 1872.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

jan6-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IGNATIUS A. WHELAN, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York the 17th day of December, 1872.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Ignatius A. Whelan, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of December, 1872.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

jan6-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD W. SMITH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward W. Smith, of Morristown, in the County of Morris, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 3d day of December, 1872. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

jan6-law3wF*

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS!

FROM AUCTION,

TABLE DAMASKS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
TOWELS AND CRASHES.

All the above are from the late fire in Franklin-st., and are very slightly injured by water and smoke.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

PERSONAL.

JOHN GEO. WIDMANN, OR WIDMANN, or his legal representatives, can hear of something to his or their advantage, by applying at No. 56 Broadway. He is supposed to have been a resident of New-York City ten or twelve years since. Information relating to him will be thankfully received from any source.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:05, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:00, 11:38 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:05, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:00, 11:38 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:05, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:05, 9:00, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:00, 11:38 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:05, 9:00, 11:39 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:05, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:00, 10:00, 11:38 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:22, 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:32, 8:08 (Ex.), stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:05, 9:00, 10:00, 11:38 A. M.; 3:22, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:32 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:05 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:22, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:22, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:22 P. M. to Greenfield; 8:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:22 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:22, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad. (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:05, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:22 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:22, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday 8 all trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:22, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace-cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 4, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 4, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 4, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Camden, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark, at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:00, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.; Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.; Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, and 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5:20, 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8, 9:30, 2, and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., and 2 P. M., daily, 10:10 A. M., and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M., 10:12 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:10, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:10, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 2 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:40 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Marion Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Hampton, Oakland, Campgrounds, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Char ottesburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, State Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunnsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M.; 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Worteendyke, 6:26, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:27, 4:05, 6:58, 9:10 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 3:57, 4:24, 7:41, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

JOHN C. HOOPER, Superintendent.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

WM. H. WREN, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

6.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, trains will leave James slip as follows: (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

6:30 A. M.—Greenport & Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley trains.
12:30 P. M.—Jamaica Accommodation.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (Through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express trains.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway trains.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaving the foot of Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at the wharf.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATSOEVER.

WM. H. GOODSELL, Vice-President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains from pier connect at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE MERCHANT TAILORING and clothing business of CHAS. T. STEVENS, located at Danbury, Conn. Any person acquainted with the business will find this an excellent opportunity for safe investment, as this is an old and well-established business and must be sold at a low price in consequence of poor health.

CHAS. T. STEVENS.

DANBURY, Dec. 27, 1872.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR AN ENERgetic Young Man.—For sale the stock and lease of a first-class dry-goods store in the best location in the City of Trenton, N. J.; reasons for selling satisfactory. Address C. L. B., Trenton, N. J.

A PARTY WITH SEVERAL YEARS' European experience wishes a partner with a few thousand dollars capital to engage in the cloth and Italian business. Address O. F. Q., Box No. 102 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FIRST-CLASS help of all nationalities procured by calling at or sending to WALKER'S Employment Agency, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

ALL FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-class help, and reliable as to character, particularly French, German, and Welsh and Swedish, had better call or address No. 405 5th-av.

AT THE FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., first floor, can be found reliable servants of all nationalities for City and country.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 643 6TH-AV., near 32d-st., formerly with Bodell.—Servants of every capacity, of all nations, for City and country.

COOK.—NO WASHING; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of nice French, English, and American cooking; is a careful manager, tidy about her work, and has first-class City references. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO first-class Swedish girls, who speak English; the one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; also, a girl, just arrived, to do general house-work. Apply at No. 373 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, TIDY GIRL. Can situation in a boarding-house, restaurant or hotel; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 134 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—BY A COMpetent family cook, bread, biscuit, and pie baker; neat about her work, and is a careful manager. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Competent plain cook and good washer and ironer; sober, honest, and clean about her work; satisfactory references. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CO

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Poland Committee—Testimony of Messrs. Patterson, Wilson, Scofield, Kelley, and Bingham.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Judge Poland's Special Committee to investigate the Credit Mobilier charges resumed its session this morning, and Hon. Glennie W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the charges, appeared before the Committee voluntarily, and made the following statement under oath:

MR. SCOFIELD'S STATEMENT.

For many years I have been in the habit of investing in bonds or stocks whatever surplus, however small, I might have from year to year. In December, 1866, I bought of Mr. Ames some bonds of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railroad. In December, 1867, I spoke to him about getting more. He suggested that I should take this Credit Mobilier stock. He explained that it was a contracting company, incorporated by the Legislature of my State, and he would like to have some Pennsylvanians in it. In a brief way he explained its object. He said he would sell me some at par, and interest from some former period at my own risk, or he would guarantee that it would pay eight per cent if I would give him half it earned upon that sum. I told him I thought I would take $1,000 of it. I told him I would get the money and see him again. Before anything was done, however, I was called home by severe illness in my family and did not return until some days after New Year's. Some time after, when I met Mr. Ames and spoke about getting him the money, he said he thought I was too late, as I did not give him the money; he supposed I had abandoned it, and he thought it was all sold, but I could give him the money and then he would ascertain and get it if he could. I gave him the money, and took his receipt. This was the last of January. He subsequently informed me that he could get the stock, but it was in a larger block, and he would have to get it divided. Either at this time or soon after I told him I had concluded not to take the stock. We talked the matter over, and I finally agreed to take some of his railroad securities instead. Some balance was settled in money, and I gave him his receipt. This was during that same session of Congress, nearly four years ago. I do not recollect of any legislation pending or in prospect at that time that Mr. Ames was interested in. I was not in Congress when the subsidies to the Pacific Roads were granted, and I voted against the act of Congress of 1864 giving the Companies' mortgage priority. The legislation that came up two or three years after was based upon facts subsequently developed, and could not, therefore, have been anticipated by me. Nothing was said about legislation, and certainly it was not thought of by me.

In answer to questions of Judge Poland, he testified that he thought the matter was settled early in February, 1868; thought no dividends were declared by the Company during the time; did not receive any dividends; if there were any they were allowed in the final settlement; witness had no idea that the stock then was worth two or three times its par value; the conversation between witness and Mr. Ames was accidental; it began on the streets while walking down from the Capitol, and was continued in the hotel where they both boarded.

By Judge Merrick—Mr. Ames explained how the Credit Mobilier was managed, and its object.

By Mr. McCrary—Did not remember of any legislation in Congress in reference to the road while he held the stock; if there had been it would not have influenced his vote.

By Mr. Niblack—Mr. Ames said in the course of conversation that he would like to have some Pennsylvania men in the enterprise, as it was incorporated by that State.

STATEMENT OF MR. PATTERSON.

Senator Patterson, of New-Hampshire, was then sworn, and made the following statement:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I have had no transaction with the Union Pacific Railroad or with Mr. Ames, which, in my judgment, calls for investigation, or which any respectable business man would think of criticising. Still, I am glad to respond to your invitation to be present this morning, and, with your permission, will give you a brief but complete statement of all there is in this matter so far as I am concerned. I entered Congress after all the land grants and subsidies to the Union Pacific Railroad had been made; the only legislation which has arisen since in respect to it, the wisdom and policy of which any one questions, so far as I know, is the act of 1864, which passed during my first session in Congress; I was not as well informed in respect to the merits of this great work as I am now, but I have never regretted the vote I gave at that time; I then had but a slight acquaintance with Mr. Ames, having never seen him before I entered Congress; at a later period we were thrown together, and brought into the relations of a somewhat intimate friendship. Near the close of 1867, when no man could have anticipated any further legislation upon this subject, and since when, if we except the transfer of the office of the Company to Boston, there has been none, unless giving a construction to a previous act on a question raised unexpectedly by the Secretary of the Treasury may be so considered. Mr. Ames came over to the Senate and proposed to sell me thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier. He represented at the time that he did this as a friend looking to my interest. I asked him to explain to me what the Credit Mobilier was, and he did so. I then asked him if it was proper stock for a member of Congress to hold. He said he thought it was, as they did not expect to ask for any further legislation; and to give strength to his view he mentioned several distinguished gentlemen of acknowledged integrity who had either taken or proposed to take stock in the Company. I then inquired if he thought it would be a profitable investment. He replied that he did, or that he should not have offered it to a friend. I said I should be glad to take some of the stock, but could not, as I had no money. "When you get some money which you wish to invest," said Mr. Ames, "come to me and you shall have the stock." At that time I proposed to take the stock, and doubtless Mr. Ames expected I should, but I never found it convenient to take it before I concluded it was not best to take, and so the purchase was not consummated, and I never received directly or indirectly, nor did any one ever hold for me in trust one penny's worth of stock of the Credit Mobilier. I have been thus explicit, because I have been misrepresented in respect to this thing, and not because I see any breach of propriety or personal integrity in a Congressman's purchasing or holding this more than paper, wool, legal tenders, bonds, bank notes, bank stocks, or any other species of property liable to be affected by legislation, but upon which legislation was not anticipated at the time of the purchase. On two occasions subsequently I purchased of Mr. Ames stock and bonds in the Union Pacific Railroad, which were placed in the hands of a friend in New-York for sale. My friend sold them at a fair profit. For this stock and bonds I paid the full market price in money earned by myself. These transactions were bona-fide purchases, and not exchanges of stock or distribution of dividends. It was a small investment, but reasonably profitable, and I regret it was not larger, as it was both honest and honorable, and I doubt if there is any member of Congress who would deny the right or propriety of such a purchase today. This is the whole of my connection with Mr. Ames or with the Union Pacific Railroad. I have never purchased or received any property of any kind which had any connection, direct or indirect, with my vote or political influence.

In answer to questions of Judge Poland, Mr. Patterson testified that his first purchase was in 1869 and the other in 1871.

SENATOR WILSON'S STATEMENT.

Hon. Henry Wilson was then sworn, and testified that his wife had been presented with $8,800 on the anniversary of their "silver wedding," a portion of which was invested in Credit Mobilier bonds, which were purchased for her benefit at the suggestion of Mr. Oakes Ames; witness knew nothing of the organization; Ames said he would guarantee it to pay ten per cent., and advised witness to take it; witness asked Mr. Ames at the time if it was not likely that the road would be coming to Congress for legislation, as he had made it a rule never to have a dollar's worth of stock in any road wanting legislation. Mr. Ames replied that the road wanted no legislation and expected none. Witness told Mr. Ames that if the road ever should apply for legislation he would want his money back and give the bonds up. Subsequently witness learned that there were some difficulties about the concern, and he spoke to Messrs. Alley, Ames and others about it, saying that he wanted to get out of it. Mr. Ames laughed at the anxiety of the witness to get out, but said he would return him the money and cancel the bargain; witness never received a dollar dividend, but backed out of the bargain, and if $10,000 from it were due him he would not touch a cent of it; his wife got her money back, and witness never received any benefits from it; the only speculation he had ever entered into since coming to Congress was in a little lot of land in his native town, and he would sell all he had to-day, exclusive of his house, for $3,500; he had done nothing he did not feel he had a right to do, and he felt outraged at this attack made upon him; he thought a great wrong had been perpetrated.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE KELLEY.

Hon. William D. Kelley testified that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take some Credit Mobilier stock as an investment only, but the matter was dropped and he never received any dividends or profits from the Credit Mobilier; had never received any Credit Mobilier stock; had borrowed money from Mr. Ames on one or two occasions, but had not had an offer from Mr. Ames of Credit Mobilier stock to influence legislation; if witness had been able to purchase the stock he would have done so; he saw no more impropriety in a member of Congress buying that stock than in buying a flock of sheep and then voting upon the tariff on wool or woolen goods; he borrowed $1,000 from Mr. Ames at one time, but there was nothing in connection with that which referred to the Credit Mobilier.

MR. BINGHAM'S TESTIMONY.

Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, was then sworn, and testified that he placed great confidence in the financial judgment of Mr. Ames, and upon his advice invested $2,000 in the Hubbard Silver Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, but which had no connection with the Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific Railroad; in December, 1867, he was advised by Mr. Ames to invest in the Credit Mobilier, and did invest $2,000, giving Mr. Ames the money in February, 1868, for which Mr. Ames then gave him a written agreement to account to him for the dividends and proceeds of twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock. Subsequently witness agreed to take $1,000 of stock in the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Construction Company, paying Mr. Ames $650, for which Mr. Ames gave an agreement similar to the one mentioned. Witness never received nor held any stock in the Credit Mobilier, Iowa Construction Company, or Union Pacific Railroad from Mr. Ames nor any one else. Mr. Ames was the only person he knew in the contracts, and he had perfect faith in him, and witness believes he had a lawful right to make these investments. In 1868, witness received from Mr. Ames two Pacific Railroad bonds, each for $1,000, in pursuance of the agreement; all subsequent dividends were in money or Union Pacific stock; the Credit Mobilier contract was closed in December, 1870, as the witness then wanted the money, and he received from Mr. Ames $1,650, since which time he has had no interest, direct or indirect, in the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad. The bonds which he received from Mr. Ames as dividends he sold in 1869 at 88¾ cents on the dollar. The Iowa Construction contract was settled in the Spring of 1872, and witness received $900 thereon, since which time he has had no further transactions with Mr. Ames. The aggregate amount received by him on the two contracts was about $6,500, from the beginning to the end of his dealings with Mr. Ames; he had no intimation that any other member of Congress had any contracts or dealings with him in relation to Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific Railroad stocks, except Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts; never heard of any controversy between Ames and McComb, or any other person, in regard to the distribution of Credit Mobilier stocks, and the first he heard of Mr. Ames dealing in that stock corruptly was in September and October last; never had any idea that Mr. Ames contracted with him for corrupt purposes, and he never gave a vote for or against any measure in Congress but what he believed to be just and right, and in accordance with his sworn duty; he had done nothing which he believed required an apology or explanation; he was not a member of Congress when the act of 1864 relating to the Union Pacific Railroad passed, and he left Congress now, after sixteen years' service, with no more property than when he entered it, save what he had legitimately earned during the Thirty-eighth Congress, when he was not a member.

At 1 o'clock the Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

The Wilson Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The Wilson Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee met this morning at 11 o'clock. The examination of T. C. Durant was resumed. He said the Boomer contract was $27,500 per mile of railroad; the Union Pacific Board of Directors passed a resolution extending the Hoxie contract over these fifty-eight miles at $50,000 a mile; this resolution was not carried into effect, the witness having protested, and Judge Barnard having granted an injunction; the Board afterward expunged his protest from the books, and rescinded the resolution; if the resolution been carried into effect, the difference between $27,500 and $50,000 would have gone into the Credit Mobilier. These fifty-eight miles had been completed, were in running order, and had been accepted by the Government.

Witness was examined as to the Williams proposed contract, which was accepted by the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Company March, 1867, for building two hundred and sixty-seven miles of railroad. Witness also sued out an injunction in this case, as the contract covered a part of the road already constructed under previous contracts.

After the witness had been examined specifically he was examined generally. He was asked by the Chairman what percentage of the Union Pacific Railroad stock did the Credit Mobilier stockholders own at the time the Oakes Ames contract was entered into. Witness answered seventy-five, perhaps eighty-five per cent. Having been asked why the Credit Mobilier itself could not build the road instead of assigning the contract to trustees for that purpose, witness replied that the trustees were acting in the interest of all the holders of the Union Pacific Railroad stock, some of whom had no stock in the Credit Mobilier. The object of assigning the contract to trustees was also to secure individual liability in case of failure. Whenever the trustees of the Credit Mobilier wanted to buy they made offers to the Railroad Company for a certain amount of railroad bonds, naming the price for them.

The witness said that early in January, 1868, the trustees of the Ames contract had entire control of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was shown by the books that the aggregate amount spent on the Ames and Davis contracts was about $55,000,000, and the dividends $11,690,000, or twenty per cent. on the $55,000,000, or 311 per cent. on the stock of the Credit Mobilier, and if the estimates are made on the securities as being at par, 545 per cent.

Witness was asked whether he knew of any of the money of the Union Pacific Railroad or Credit Mobilier having been used directly or indirectly for the purpose of influencing or procuring the election of any person to the Senate of the United States. Witness said he did not, nor did he know of any person connected with either of these corporations who used money for such purposes; he had, however, furnished money himself in a good many cases for political purposes generally, but not specially to influence the election of any Senator. He gave two checks of $5,000 each to Mr. Harlan, payable to that gentleman's order. Mr. Harlan had said to him, "Are you not going to help us?" when witness said, "When you are very hard up I will do what I can." The money was sent to Harlan, the witness supposing Harlan knew how to appropriate it. He did not know whether Harlan was at that time Secretary of the Interior or not, and did not know whether he was at that time a candidate for the United States Senate or not.

The Chairman—Did you not understand that the money was to aid in the election of Mr. Harlan?

Answer—I had no such understanding, but was in hopes that Harlan would be elected.

Without concluding the examination, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE DEPUTY CHAMBERLAIN.

Argument on the Injunction Application—Removal of an Official.

Argument was had yesterday, before Chief-Justice Barbour, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, on the application of Francis A. Palmer, the City Chamberlain, to perpetually restrain John Foley from exercising the duties of Deputy Chamberlain under an appointment from Controller Green. Argument was made by Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence, on behalf of the Chamberlain, and by Mr. John H. Strahan and Mr. Townsend on behalf of Mr. Foley. The complaint and answer used on the motion were the same used on the former motion on behalf of the Deputy Chamberlain, and already published. The points made by the respective counsel, also, were almost identical with those presented on the former argument. At the opening of the Court, ex-Judge Edmonds, on behalf of Mr. Palmer, asked for an adjournment in order to prepare affidavits embodying new matter in relation to Mr. Foley having, in a somewhat riotous manner, attempted to take possession of the office and exercise its functions, subsequent to the Judge's decision in the former case. Also, that the Controller had directed the removal of the book-keeper.

Chief-Justice Barbour held that the matters proposed to be submitted to the Court by additional affidavits, were immaterial to the case, and directed the argument to proceed, the only question, he added, being whether the Chamberlain has such actual pecuniary interest as entitled him to maintain this action, and that such pecuniary interests are endangered by the acts of the defendant. Mr. Lawrence reiterated substantially his argument made on the former motion, contending that the charter of 1870 did not interfere with the act of 1866; that if the Legislature had intended the act of 1870 should interfere with the act of 1866, it would have been distinctly so stated, and not left to be inferred by implication.

Mr. Strahan, on behalf of Mr. Foley, contended that the Deputy Chamberlain was a City officer, and that whatever functions he exercised or duties he performed, was as a City officer; that the entire executive power of the City and all its Departments, is derived from the charter of 1870, and at the head of these Departments stands the Finance; that as such City officer, the appointment of the Deputy Chamberlain was clearly within the power of the Controller, and the Court could not interfere by way of injunction to restrain such officer in the performance of his duties; that Foley is an officer of the Finance Department, and as such is properly appointed, and has the right to perform the duties of Deputy Chamberlain when called upon to do so.

The further argument was postponed until 11 o'clock A. M. today, when Judge Edmonds will be heard on behalf of Chamberlain Palmer.

The business in the Chamberlain's office was not interrupted by any attempt on the part of Mr. Foley to interfere with the duties, or to make any claim to act in the capacity of Deputy Chamberlain. Mr. F. A. Palmer, the Chamberlain, was present in person, while Mr. Walter B. Palmer was engaged in the Superior Court; and when that Court adjourned, the latter gentleman returned to the office and performed the duties of Deputy Chamberlain without molestation. The Controller sent a letter yesterday to William B. Rockwell, City and County Book-keeper, in the Chamberlain's Bureau, giving him notice that he was removed from that office; but the Chamberlain, not recognizing the Controller's right to remove the subordinates in that bureau, retained Mr. Rockwell in his position as such book-keeper. As no person had been appointed to fill the position, the question of right to office did not come up yesterday. It appears that Mr. Rockwell was removed by the Controller on the recommendation of Mr. Foley, on the ground that he did not recognize Mr. Foley as Deputy Chamberlain, and had interfered with him when attempting to discharge the duties of the office to which he had been appointed by the Controller.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Jones' Great Dry-Goods Store Partially Destroyed—Loss, $135,000—Fire in Duane-Street.

For thirty years past Mr. Owen Jones has carried on a dry-goods business in Eighth-avenue, near Nineteenth-street. He occupied four three-story brick buildings, Nos. 167, 169, 171 Eighth-avenue, and No. 304 West Nineteenth-street, the latter house forming an L with the main building. Mr. Jones' business has grown rapidly during the last few years, and he has during the past year given employment to sixty-five clerks and porters. The main portion of the store is No. 169 Eighth-avenue, on the third floor of which reside two of Mr. Jones' principal clerks and their families. Last evening Mr. Jones' establishment was almost wholly destroyed by fire. Shortly after 6 o'clock a number of clerks were in the basement of No. 169 Eighth-avenue, unpacking goods from cases. It is supposed that one of them, coming from the water-closet, threw a match among some cotton batting, which smoldered, and then took fire. The alarm was at once given, and Mr. Jones and the greater number of his employes endeavored to extinguish the flames. The fire unfortunately was between them and the water-hydrant, and they could not check the progress of the flames, which spread with great rapidity, and which, by the time of the arrival of the firemen, who were on the ground soon after the alarm, had gained almost a complete mastery over that portion of the building. This department of the store contained the most valuable portion of the stock, the laces, shawls, fine linen, and silks, being shelved there.

Chief Engineer Perley, on consulting with Fire Commissioners Galway, Blair, Hennessy, and Shaler, and District Engineers Brandon, Bates, Erlacher, and others, at 6:24 o'clock sent out a second alarm, and called on the reserve force of the Fire Department. Vast crowds assembled on Eighth-avenue, and the fire lines were kept with difficulty by Capt. Saunders, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who, in addition to his own command, had on the ground reserve sections of police from the Twenty-ninth, Ninth, and adjoining precincts, under Capts. Burden and Washburne. On the arrival of the reserve force, the efforts of the firemen were directed not only to the extinguishing of the fire, but the preventing of its possible spread to the surrounding buildings. In the meantime the men had not been idle, and one-half of the store was to a certain extent saved. But the inflammable and airy fabrics with which the building was stored operated heavily against the firemen and retarded their skill taking effect. As each pile of lace or muslin caught the flame the effect was at once perceptible, the flames brightening into a fierce glow and gathering fresh intensity. So serious did the situation at length become that Chief Engineer Perley despaired of saving the entire establishment. Still the firemen bravely kept to work. The walls of the Nineteenth-street house fell in about 7:50 o'clock, and a portion of the front wall on Eighth-avenue, falling shortly after, deadened and smothered the fire, and made its conquest easy. Additional streams of water were thrown from adjacent buildings, the fire was attacked at every vulnerable point, and with success. At forty-eight minutes past 8 o'clock the firemen took up their hose, having saved one half of the store and preserved the surrounding buildings. In the portion of the building completely destroyed, the house in Nineteenth-street and No. 173 Eighth-avenue, the loss was exceedingly heavy. The stock in remaining portion of the establishment was badly damaged by smoke and water. Mr. Jones' stock was valued at $220,000. His loss will reach $125,000. He is insured for $90,000 in various city and European companies. Nos. 167 and 169 Eighth-avenue are owned by the Hetzel estate, and are damaged $4,000. No. 171 Eighth-avenue and No. 304 West Nineteenth-street are owned by Mr. Jones, and are damaged $7,000. Large crowds remained around the scene of the fire last night, and scores of thieves drifted to the locality in search of plunder, to be thwarted in their designs by the numerous Policemen and Insurance Patrolmen on duty around the building.

Fire in Duane-Street—Loss, $7,000.

The firemen had hardly reached their engine-houses from the great fire in Eighth-avenue, when another alarm rang out of a fire in Duane-street. At 9:35 o'clock fire was discovered on the third floor of No. 78 Duane-street, a five-story building, occupied by T. Simon, maker of ladies' under-garments; loss on stock, $4,000. The Sanborne Manufacturing Company, occupying the second, fourth, and fifth floors, lost $2,000 on stock. The building, owned by R. Hooley, of New-Jersey, was damaged $1,000; insured. Two men were seen leaving the building a few seconds before the discovery of the fire, which is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

Another Escape from State Prison.

Last night advices were received by the Police of this City from Sing Sing announcing the escape of another batch of prisoners from the State Prison, where, it would seem, the detention of prisoners until the expiration of their sentences has become a matter of impossibility. At 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday the escape was made. The lucky criminals are Daniel A. Bank, twenty years old, five feet ten inches high, florid complexion, blue eyes, light-brown hair, scar over left eye, the figures 53 in India-ink on right forearm, figures 12 on inside of left forearm; father resides at No. 416 West Twentieth-street, New-York City; convicted Jan. 12, 1871, and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment for burglary. John Marrin, five feet six inches high, brown hair, blue eyes, scar on left side of lower jaw; convicted of burglary in General Sessions in this City on June 1, 1870, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment; resided at that time in Forty-sixth-street, near Avenue A. Andrew Reilly, five feet seven and three-quarter inches high, black hair, blue eyes, twenty-six years old, English; resided at Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue; convicted in General Sessions on April 6, 1871, of grand larceny, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The City will doubtless hear from these hungry thieves in a few days. In the mean time Mr. George B. Hubbell, the Warden, has not telegraphed how they escaped.

The Second-Avenue Railroad Extension.

The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to appraise and determine the compensation, if any, to be paid to the City by the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the privilege of laying four branch tracks, have completed their labors and will present their report to a meeting of the counsel for the City and the Company, at the office of the latter, No. 40 Wall-street, today. The tracks in question include a branch running from the depot, at Second-avenue and Sixty-second-street, to a ferry at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River; one from Broadway, through Astor-place and Stuyvesant-street, to the main track on Second-avenue; an additional track on Second-avenue, between the depot and Twenty-third-street, and a short track from Chatham-street to Worth, along Pearl-street.

The Commissioners have decided that, while the City is entitled to compensation, yet as the new tracks will be only branches of the road, the amount to be paid should be moderate. The report is a voluminous document, elaborating on the right of the City to receive and the obligation of the Company to pay, with a minute discrimination between the price of the privileges of an entire road and of branches subsequently added.

Personal.

H. W. Dennison, United States Consul at Yokohama, Japan; Col. E. L. Jewell, of New-Orleans, and Lieut. F. A. Clark, of the United States Coast Survey, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Indian Commissioner John V. Farwell, of Chicago; Col. W. H. Hicks, of Texas; C. C. Washburne, of Wisconsin, and C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, and Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford, are at the Hoffman House.

Col. F. B. Loomis, of Connecticut; Hon. A. Murdock, of Mississippi; Judges L. Burke and R. C. Parsons, of Cleveland, and Rev. J. Latka, of Minnesota, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. William Brown, of the steamer Granite State; Capt. J. Pratt, of the ship Hudson, and Julius Webb, manager of the Norwich and Worcester line of steamers, are at the Astor House.

Fires in Brooklyn Yesterday.

Early yesterday morning fire was discovered in the three-story frame building at the foot of North Twelfth-street, E. D., occupied by Plum & Co. as a vinegar factory. The building was totally consumed before the fire-engines could be brought into service. The total loss is estimated at about $6,000; no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Later in the day the tenement-house No. 288 Throop-avenue was damaged by fire on the third floor to the extent of about $300; insured.

BUILDING INSPECTION.

The Examination of Hotels and School-Houses Continued—Momentous Facts for Lodgers and Parents.

The inspectors of the buildings devoted yesterday to a survey of some of the less fashionable hotels in the lower portion of the City, visiting the Grant, Atlantic, Oatman, Heald, and New-England Hotels, during the day. Each of these places was found unprovided with means of escape, extinguishment, detection, or alarm, and when admonished to provide balconies and ladders, the proprietors, in some instances, urged that the fire-escapes would be used by some of their guests as a means of leaving the house quietly without paying their board; but it was explained that a proper lookout by the watchman would prevent such occurrences, and by placing the ladders against the front wall, an attempt at escape would seldom prove successful, and the interests of the proprietor would be amply protected.

The Grant House, No. 48 New-Bowery, seven stories high, has but one staircase throughout; narrow passages, no escapes, detectors, or alarms, and no means of escape except to the roof of the adjoining buildings, which are, of course, unavailable for many of the lodgers. Balconies and ladders were ordered for the front, detectors and alarms in the halls, and a ladder to connect the roof with the tops of the adjoining buildings.

The New-England Hotel, corner of Bowery and Bayard-street, was found in an equally reprehensible condition. The stairways are unconnected and tortuous, the passages narrow, and the peculiar construction of the house such as to render escape, under any circumstances, extremely doubtful. The same provision for fire was ordered as in the previous case.

The Oatman House, No. 31 Bowery, is six stories high, and, except an iron balcony on the first floor front, is unprovided with means of escape. The stairway is the only egress, and the adjoining roof would afford no escape to the inmates of the lower floors or those in the top of the house. Balconies and ladders were ordered for the exterior, and detectors and alarms throughout.

The Heald Hotel was in about the same condition, if not worse than the others, and the same precautions were ordered.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The attendance at the public schools has considerably lessened since the agitation concerning the safety of the buildings, and the latter have been inspected by numbers of parents desirous of judging for themselves.

The following reports were received from the Inspectors of the Building Department yesterday:

Ward School No. 8, located at No. 66 Grand-street—Foundation and upper walls in good condition. Heated by steam from two boilers outside of building; the steam is distributed throughout the building in pipes generally free from wood. Ventilation-flues good, with the exception of centre class-rooms in front, which are poor. The rear rooms are dark; the wall opposite should be whitened. Means of egress—One wooden stairway in front, of sufficient width; two stone stairways in rear, inclosed with brick walls, always available; wooden stairway on each side, extending from primary department to yard; three-feet wide class-room doors all open inwardly, except those leading to stairways. Average daily attendance 600. Building in other respects generally in good condition. Recommended that openings be placed in partitions separating the centre front class-room from main hallway; also, that stairs be built from rear class-rooms in the wings to the yard, those now in use being dark and crooked, and that the class-room doors are arranged to open outside or both ways.

Ward School No. 44, located at corner North Moore and Varick streets—Foundation and upper walls in fair condition. Heated by two boilers. Steam is distributed by Farrar's steam heaters, the pipes of which are mostly clear of wood-work. The beams extend into the brick work around the boiler in West Broadway extension, which we consider dangerous. Ventilation flues fair. Water-closets in the interior of building very offensive and badly ventilated. Means of egress—Main stairs of wood, four feet wide, extend throughout the building. A similar one on West Broadway of same dimensions. From primary department three flights extend to yard. Stairs on North Moore street extend to third story only, of wood, four feet wide. Average attendance, 1,500. Can be dismissed in ten minutes. Class-room doors all open outwardly. Recommend that the beams extending into brick work around boiler be cut off and a Headder framed to support beams, leaving a space around brick work. Also that an additional stairs be built in rear extension, increasing means of exit for the two classes on each floor occupying rooms facing on West Broadway.

Ward School No. 3, situate north-east corner of Hudson and Grove streets—Brick building, five stories, 75 feet front on Grove-street, 150 feet on Hudson-street; in good order. Ventilation good and sufficient, excepting two class-rooms on ground floor in rear, badly lighted and ventilated, and unsuitable for the purposes used. Means of egress—One flight on Hudson-street; front stairs, 5 feet 8 inches wide, to each story, wood; one flight, wood, 3 feet 6 inches wide, from second story, primary department, girls' side; one flight, same character, boys' side; two flights, stone stairs, 3 feet 6 inches, inclosed in brick walls, to fourth floor. Building heated by radiation; two boilers, new, properly inclosed in brick, heating pipes at safe distance from wood-work; boiler attended to by janitor, who has license from Board of Education and Police Department, and fully competent. Attendance about 2,000 pupils. Safety from fire and means of escape ample. Recommended plastering repaired, and class-room doors opening inwardly to be changed to open outwardly.

Ward School No. 38, situate at Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Clarke-street—Four-story brick, 75 feet front, 55 feet high, tin roof. First story used as play-rooms. On south side is connected by wooden bridges with a three-story frame building used as class-rooms. Ventilation—Primary department dark, illy lighted and ventilated, 750 pupils. Means of egress from frame building, with wood stairs, three feet wide to each floor. Main building, outside wood stairs, south side, three feet six inches from yard to primary department. Second floor, wood stairs, same character, north side, two flights, three feet stone stairs in rear, from play-ground to girls' primary department; two flights stone stairs to girls' department, third floor, and one to boys' department, fourth floor. The stone stairs enclosed in brick walls. Heated by stoves in class-rooms, and portable furnaces in play-rooms; all property protected. Number of pupils in attendance, 1,500; can be dismissed in five minutes. Doors of class-rooms all open outwardly. Principal considers means of escape from fire ample. Recommended merely repairs to plastering in play-rooms.

Colored School No. 2, Nos. 186 and 188 South Fifth-avenue—Brick building, two story and basement, tin roof. *Ventilation*—Middle class-rooms dark, badly ventilated, and those on south side totally unsuitable; water-closets insufficient and in bad condition; urinals offensive and detrimental to health. *Means of Egress*—Two flights wood stairs, three feet six inches wide, from first story to yard on north side, and from first story to third floor on north-east corner, in extremely dangerous condition, being steep and insecure; whole arrangement bad for purposes used. Heated by coal-stoves properly protected. Pupils in attendance, 230. *Recommended*—Proper ventilation, whitening the walls of adjacent houses, removal of present stairs and erection of others safe and suitable for children.

The additional buildings examined to date and found to be unprovided with fire-escapes, are, No. 199 South Fifth-avenue, Andrew Bleakley, fire-escape; No. 11 Frankfort-street, Torry Bros., fire-escape and scuttle; No. 148 Worth-street, James Crimmins, fire-escape and scuttle; Nos. 75 and 77 Barclay-street, Rheinlander estate, fire-escape and scuttle; Nos. 78, 80, and 82 Barclay-street, C. H. Lillienthall, fire-escape and scuttle; Nos. 81 and 83 Barclay-street, Rheinlander estate, fire-escape and scuttle; No. 194 Fulton-street, William Vail, fire-escape and scuttle; No. 198 Fulton-street, E. D. Phyfe, fire-escape and scuttle; Nos. 206 and 208 Fulton-street, C. A. Davidson, fire-escape and scuttle; No. 210 Fulton-street, Lees & Skean, fire-escape and scuttle; Nos. 224 and 226 Fifth-avenue, L. Apgar, scuttle and ladder; No. 62 Cortlandt-street, G. E. Anderson, fire-escape; Nos. 64 and 66 Cortlandt-street, Mr. Richards, fire-escape; Cortlandt-street, south-west corner of Greenwich, H. S. Pollock, fire-escape; No. 56 Dey-street, Abraham Lent, fire-escape; No. 58 Dey-street, Austin Hall, fire-escape; No. 189 Greenwich-street, G. A. Rozenthall, fire-escape; No. 202 Greenwich-street, North River Insurance Company, fire-escape; No. 212 Fulton-street, Mrs. Ann Morris, fire-escape; No. 212 Greenwich-street, Hunt Smith, fire-escape; No. 214 Greenwich-street, Mr. Hull, fire-escape, scuttle and ladder; No. 216 Greenwich-street, E. Miller, fire-escape, scuttle and ladder; No. 213 Washington-street, W. G. Wilcox & Co., fire-escape, scuttle and ladder; No. 215 Washington-street, Thos. L. Clark, fire-escape; No. 225 Washington-street, Rheinlander estate, scuttle and ladder; Nos. 229 and 231 Washington-street, Rheinlander estate, fire-escape.

Confirmation of Assessment Lists.

At a meeting of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, held at the Controller's office, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, the following assessment lists were confirmed, viz.:

Thirtieth-street—Paving-stone blocks, First-avenue to East River.

Sixtieth and Sixty-sixth streets—Sewers, between Avenue A and Third-avenue.

Nineteenth-street—Belgian paving, Sixth to Tenth-avenue.

One Hundred and Nineteenth-street—Belgian paving, Third-avenue to Avenue A.

Fifty-fifth-street—Belgian paving, Eighth to Tenth-avenue.

Ninth-avenue—Belgian paving, Fourteenth to Twenty-third-street.

Vandam-street—Belgian paving, Macdougal to Greenwich-street.

One Hundred and Fourth-street—Sewer, between Third and Fourth avenues, and in One Hundred and Fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

One Hundred and Fourth-street—Sewer, driving piles, between Third and Fourth avenues.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street—Sewer, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Ludlow-street—Paving, between Canal and Stanton streets, except between Grand and Broome streets.

Fifty-fourth-street—Belgian paving, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Eldridge-street—Belgian paving, from Division to Houston-street.

Stolen Property Recovered—A Police Captain Injured.

The $500 worth of property stolen from the stables of Gen. Runyon, in Newark, N. J., was yesterday found, under direction of Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective Force. Detectives Tilley and Dusenbury found the trunk containing the property in a liquor-store, at No. 233 Mulberry-street. Chief of Police Rogers, of Newark, was notified, and, coming to this City, identified the property. No trace of the men who had possession of the trunk has been obtained.

On Wednesday evening, as Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, was standing at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, he noticed two suspicious-looking men crossing Third-avenue carrying a bearskin lap-robe and a heavy plaid shawl, which had evidently been stolen from some sleigh or carriage. Capt. Williams went toward the men, and as they observed him they fled up Twenty-fourth-street toward Lexington-avenue. The Captain started in pursuit, but had gone a very few steps when he slipped and fell on the pavement cutting his right hand severely. Notwithstanding these injuries the Captain sprang to his feet and continued the pursuit, but did not succeed in overhauling the fugitives. At the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue the men dropped the property they had been carrying off, and it was secured by Capt. Williams, and is now at the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station awaiting a claimant.

A Coal-Car Accident in Brooklyn—Two Boys Injured.

At 5 o'clock last evening, a car loaded with coal ran off the track of the elevated railway at Hurlbut & Livingston's coal-yard, at the foot of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, and fell a distance of fifty feet, on a canal-boat that was lying at the dock. Cornelius Sullivan, aged eleven years, residing at No. 371 Furman-street, and Robert Hogan, aged also eleven years, residing at No. 6 State-street, were struck by the falling car and its contents. The former had both his legs, an arm, and his jaw broken; Hogan was but slightly injured. They were both taken to the Long Island College Hospital. It is thought that the boy Sullivan cannot possibly recover; his injuries are of a most painful character and his sufferings intense.

The Greenville Reform Movement.

The Greenville Street Commissioners met last night in special session. Mr. J. O. Seymour occupied the chair. It was stated that the special election held in December, when a majority vote was given in favor of consolidation, was null and void, because the charter of Jersey City, passed in 1871, does not contain any provision permitting the annexation of outlying townships, as did the act of 1870, which was repealed. The resolution authorizing the joint meeting was passed, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

All, except ten, of the conductors of the Harlem Railroad have returned to duty.

The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, came into Court with only four indictments.

The Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company have not yet decided upon the route to be taken by their proposed line.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Neilson MacVickar, rector of the Holy Trinity Church of Harlem, has declined the call tendered him last week from St. Paul's Church.

The County Auditors office was open until 9 o'clock last evening, for the purpose of paying inspectors, poll clerks and landlords, for duty during the late election.

The Thomas Wildey Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows last night celebrated its third anniversary at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, by a ball.

Patrick Leonard, a little boy residing with his parents at No. 324 East Twenty-fifth-street, died yesterday from having fallen into a tub of boiling water on the day previous.

Jules Nadler, thirty-five years old, a native of France, was found dead yesterday morning at No. 58 Greene-street, having committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

The residence of Mr. Franklin P. Barker, No. 647 Second-avenue, was visited by sneak-thieves, on Wednesday evening, and was robbed of wearing apparel valued at $130.

On Tuesday afternoon, a little girl, aged eight years, was knocked down and robbed at Thirty-ninth-street, near Sixth-avenue, by a ruffian, one of a gang who watch for children sent by their parents on messages.

A young ruffian, named Denis Shee, was committed by Justice Coulter yesterday, for snatching a pocket-book containing $15 from Mrs. Chatfield, of No. 251 East Forty-eighth-street.

Herman Schoenherr, a German, fifty-six years of age, of No. 36 Orchard-street, was found, yesterday, at the office of the Commissioners of Charities, suffering from small-pox. He was removed to the Small-pox Hospital.

The Controller paid, yesterday, a portion of the small-pipe men, and will pay the balance today at King's Bridge road—all to Jan. 1—$8,014 57. The street-pavers will be paid at the Controller's office on Saturday.

Christopher Yetta and Frederick Geenz, distillers, at Thirty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, charged with violation of their license, were yesterday discharged by Commissioner Shields.

Charles T. Jacobs, the sailor who was arrested for desertion from the American schooner Hattie Sampson, yesterday confessed his guilt, and was held for the action of the Grand Jury by Commissioner Shields.

Joseph Harrold, a clerk in the employ of Andrew Lester, No. 103 Chambers-street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for having appropriated $50 which he collected from Peter Lichtenberger, one of his employer's customers.

The Presidents of several prominent coal companies met yesterday to take measures in reference to the proposed combination to advance the price of coal. Nothing could be learned as to the result of the conference, the proceedings being kept secret.

Prof. Barker, of Yale College, delivered the last of a series of lectures under the auspices of the American Institute at Cooper Union, last evening, on the "Spectroscope." The lecture was rendered very interesting by a number of beautiful illustrations.

Officer Zeikel, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a raid on the policy-shops in the district, yesterday, and arrested George Brown, No. 238 Mercer-street; Frank Bishop, No. 64 East Thirteenth-st., and August Birk, No. 152 Fourth-avenue, who were held for trial by Justice Cox.

Officer Maher, of the Eighth Precinct, discovered three men in the act of removing property from the hat-factory of Garden & Co., No. 82 Greene-st., yesterday morning. He arrested one of them named Leo Smith, who was brought before Justice Cox and locked up for trial.

The report published in a morning paper that there has been a defalcation for a large amount in the New-York Custom-house, which was discovered by a committee sent from Washington, is denied by Collector Arthur. No investigation has taken place, consequently the rumor is unfounded.

In the case of E. S. Goodwin, chief detective in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, who was arrested on the singular charge of piracy, for having taken possession of the steamer Hugh Bolton, Commissioner Osborn yesterday rendered a decision holding the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Inquiries were made yesterday, at Police Head-quarters, for two lads named Edward Weathered and Henry Stillman, aged twelve years each, who had ran away from their home, No. 142 South Ninth-street, Williamsburg, on Wednesday, after stealing $100 belonging to their parents.

The sale of a large number of the fine oil-paintings of the Belgian, German, and French schools commenced yesterday at the art gallery of Edward Schenck, No. 60 Liberty-street. The attendance was numerous, and fair prices generally were realized, but some went very low. The sale will be continued today.

BROOKLYN.

The latest accounts give some hope that ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch will recover from his present severe illness.

Hannah McGregor, aged sixty years, was found dead yesterday morning in the basement of No. 22 Front-street, where she resided.

The New-York Conference of the M. E. Church have expelled Rev. W. C. Clark, of "Evangelization Lottery" notoriety, from that body.

Yesterday, Jackson Eldred, aged sixty years, residing at No. 368 Pearl-street, fell dead on the sidewalk, near the intersection of Fulton and Sands streets.

William C. Kingsley, of the Brooklyn Bridge Company, who has been granted a six weeks' leave of absence, sails for Florida today. His health is somewhat impaired, and this trip, it is hoped, will restore him.

Rev. J. Clement French last evening repeated his lecture, "Yosemite and the Big Trees," before a large audience at the Park Congregational Church, Sixth-avenue and Seventh-street, South Brooklyn.

Patrick Hayden, charged with having committed a felonious assault on another boy, was yesterday, in the City Court, found guilty of a simple assault. The Judge rebuked the jury for bringing in a verdict not at all sustained by the evidence, and inflicted on the prisoner the lightest penalty provided for by the law, namely, $30.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. John H. Tiemeyer, grocer, doing business at the corner of Mott-street and Third-avenue, Mott Haven, left home on Monday, for New-York, to attend to some business matters, but since that time no tidings of his whereabouts have been received by his family.

The male department of the Roman Catholic Protectory has been provided with a library of 400 volumes by Rev. Bro. Tillow, Superintendent of the institution. In the inaugural address delivered by Rev. Father Daly, he urged upon the boys the importance of employing their leisure moments in storing their minds with useful information from the valuable books thus placed at their command. A Debating Society was also inaugurated at the same time by the young men connected with the institution.

LONG ISLAND.

C. H. Vaughn has been chosen Chief and E. Colum Assistant Engineer of the Sag Harbor Fire Department.

W. B. Clark, machinist, of New-York, was arrested, yesterday, for drawing a revolver upon the barkeeper of Bunhardy's Hotel, Hunter's Point. He will have an examination today.

A contract is being prepared between the Board of Water Commissioners of Long Island City and the Holly Water-works Company of Lockport, for the erection of pumps, machinery, and the introduction of the Holly system of water-works into that city.

STATEN ISLAND.

The fog yesterday in the bay was very dense, and the ferry-boats were unable to make regular trips.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Fagin trial cost Union County $5,000.

The Monmouth Board of Freeholders proposes to fund the county debt and issue bonds for $100,000.

Mrs. Wm. Cronce, of Quakertown, was thrown from her sleigh on Wednesday, and, it is feared, sustained fatal injuries.

It is reported in Jersey City that the Erie managers will put down a third track, as their new convertible bonds are sold.

The Hoboken ferry-boats Hackensack and Hoboken collided yesterday during the heavy fog, but no damage was done.

The Paterson silk-weavers have refused to compromise at forty-five cents per yard for plain goods, and the strike is still in progress.

The annual reunion of the Hoboken Turtle Club took place last evening, at Apollo Rooms. It was well attended, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

The curling match arranged to take place yesterday, between the Jersey City Club and the St. Andrews, of New-York, was postponed, on account of the weak condition of the ice.

The New-Jersey Agricultural Society reports its annual receipts at $31,959, and its disbursements at $28,555. Mr. A. Clark has been elected President for the ensuing year.

The New-Jersey Historical Society met in Trenton, yesterday. Rev. Dr. Mersler read a paper entitled "First Things in Somerset County," and Mr. A. J. Young a history of the "Last Campaign in the Valley of Virginia."

Chief Engineer Carson, of the Newport, R. I., Fire Department, yesterday visited Jersey City, and witnessed the performance of one or two companies of the paid department, with which he expressed himself highly gratified.

A dense fog prevailed on the Hudson last night, and the boats on the different ferries plying between New-York and the Jersey shore ran very irregularly. Only one boat was run on each route, in order to lessen the danger of collisions.

Mrs. Welsh, of Hoboken, who was found insensible some two weeks since, at the foot of a stairway in her house, and who was supposed to have suffered violence at the hands of her husband, recovered yesterday, and stated that Mr. Welsh had nothing to do with the affair, that it was purely accidental. Welsh was accordingly discharged.

The ferry-boats John S. Darcy and New-York, of the Cortlandt-street line, collided yesterday, but no damage was done. Later, the Darcy ran into the Union freight-pier, and smashed her guard-rail and broke her rudder-chain. The head of the pier was crushed in. The fog was the densest that has been known on the river for years, and the boats ran very irregularly.

Last night, a misplaced switch threw the 5:10 local train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, off the track, at the Chestnut-street Depot, Newark. The train consisted of five cars, and it ran about 500 feet before stopping. The locomotive ran into and carried away a telegraph-pole near the track, and, aside from the smashing of the engine's cow-catcher, there was no damage done. The cars were filled with passengers.

[Advertisement.]

Pimples and cutaneous affections removed by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—Cattle opened fairly active, but closed dull, except for tops. The very best on sale today, 6¼c.@7½c.; that generally rated first quality, 5c.@6¼c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@5c. Receipts, 2,132 head; sales, 1,602 head. Hogs opened firmer, and with a good demand; closed with little animation; sales at 5¼c.@6¼c.; receipts, 5,859 head. Sheep active and higher; prices ranging from 4½c.@6c.; receipts, 1,662 head.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, for Savannah.—Mrs. Fry, Capt. J. S. Whitesides, Miss Hilder Carlsom, D. W. Prime, wife and child, Charles H. Howe and wife, Miss Howe, Miss P. McAllister, Morris Molander, Henry Heald, W. H. Whaley, Willis Clarry, James F. Ferris, J. Briggs, Julius Klotz, A. A. Alexander, George S. Holmes, C. Ward, D. Hunter and wife, G. Hunter and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises.....7:21 | Sun sets.....5:00 | Moon rises..8:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:02 | Gov. Island..10:51 | Hell Gate....12:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; France, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Barks Mayflower, Hotchkiss, Bridgetown, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Catharida, (Swed.,) Andersen, Marseilles, James Henry & Co.; Jacob, Radovanni, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Hudson, Vaughan, Cadiz or orders, R. P. Buck & Co.; Frodkyn, (Norw.,) Bugsi, London, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Anne Vail, Michener, Halifax, N. S., Heney & Parker; Machias, Bartlett, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Alexander, (Br.,) Winterflood, Alexandria, Egypt, G. F. Bulley & Co.; William, (Br.,) Bailey, Harbor Grace, R. P. Currie & Sons; M. A. Chase, Dolan, Portland, Me., Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Dart, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Douglas Haynes, May, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Parepa, Packard, Aspinwall; Victor, Nickerson, Para; Astra, (Br.,) Haskins, Falmouth; T. J. Frazier, Reim, Para.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Hues, Rotterdam Dec. 20, Plymouth 26th, and Halifax Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Jan. 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, Galveston Jan. 8, and Key West 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—Arr. Steamer Samaria, from Liverpool; bark Zingarella, from Goree.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 16.—Arr. steamer Mercedita, from Boston.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 16.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed in for Baltimore: Ship Helene, from Bremen; bark North Flag, from Demarara; schr. Hattie Ross, from Havana; bark Allegora, from Demerara.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 16.—The German brig Moltke cleared today for Bahia, with 2,650 bbls. of flour and other mdse.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 16.—Arr. steam-ships Wyoming, from Philadelphia; Alhambra, from Boston; Yruracbat, from Havana; barks Minnie Cameron, from St. Thomas; Alpine, from River Platte; Atlanta, from Bremen; Kate, from Dublin; brig Joven Carmeleia, from Porto Bello; schrs. James Ponder, from Philadelphia; Kelen, from Bermuda.

Cld. barks Rossita, for Liverpool; Normandy, for Montevideo; schrs. A. J. Simonton, for Boston; W. R. Beebe, for Morehead City; Matilda Brooks, for Jacksonville.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 14.—Arr. schr. H. Means, Bangor, via Nantucket, for Rondout.

Sld. brig Tula, schrs. Olive, and Governor J. Y. Smith.

Jan. 15.—Arr. schrs. Emma L. Rich, and Newell B. Hawes, Virginia, for Boston; N. A. Farwell, Wilmington, N. C., for do.; Thomas Watt, Boston, for Wood's Hole.

Returned, schrs. Governor J. Y. Smith, Mary Louise, Olive, and Herald.

Sld. schrs. Only Son, J. G. Babcock, Jed Frye, Grace Cushing, Warren Sawyer, Moses Williamson, Nellie Paine, Paul & Thompson, Enoch B. Phillips, Sarah Cullen, and Thomas Watt.

10 A. M.—Wind E. N. E., fresh, cloudy.

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The MYSTERY of METROPOLISVILLE, The New and Interesting AMERICAN STORY, by Edward Eggleston, author of "The Hoosier School-master" and "End of the World," the most popular stories ever issued in this country, is now being published in HEARTH & HOME, the best Illustrated Home Journal anywhere published. In order to give all a chance to have a good taste of this splendid story, and to examine the character and quality of the Journal, the Publishers will supply to callers, or send POST-PAID to any address, the FIRST FOUR numbers of HEARTH & HOME for this year (now ready) for the small sum of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, including also a large Extra Sheet, containing the first Seven Chapters of the Mystery of Metropolisville, published last year. This will give FIFTEEN FULL Chapters of the Story, and FOUR Beautiful and Interesting Illustrated papers,

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